The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Fall of Savannah.

The season of festivity derives a new joy from the fact that Savannah, another stronghold of the Rebellion, has fallen, and, with all its trophies, estimated in money value at little less than twenty millions, been presented a Christmas gift to the nation.

If there is a tinge of regret that the Rebel army under HARDEE was not among the trophies, we may feel tolerably sure that it will have on its track some portion of the legions of SHERMAN, and that it may yet be dispersed, if not captured.

SHERMAN will not be idle. The season is favorable for campaigning in the Cotton States. His army has rested after its grand march, and we may reasonably expect to learn that it is moving once more, and on another Rebel stronghold, reinforced and confident, as it has a right to be, as the veteran army of the nation—rightfully the proudest if not really the best in the world.

It is the accepted theory that Charleston is SHERMAN'S next objective—and so "all along shore," till he forms a junction with GRANT, and closes around LEE at Richmond—the consummation which the masterly plan of the Lieutenant-General unquestionably contemplates.

Funeral of the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton in Paris.

About two weeks ago a group of American citizens assembled in their chapel at Paris for the purpose of paying their respects to the memory of the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, whose remains had been borne thither for funereal honors. Owing to the fact that in Paris, loyal Americans have, during the dark days of their country's history, been drawn together more closely than ever, they were there feeling very sad over the loss of a dear friend. Mr. Bigelow delivered a short address in the course of which he paid an exalted tribute to the worth of the departed minister. Professor Laboulaye followed in assurances of affection for the United States, declaring that the position which had been honored by Franklin, Jefferson, Gouverneur Morris, Edward Livingston had been no less honored and dignified by the departed Mr. Dayton. Both addresses were marked with that Christian spirit which so well befitted the solemn hour. After the ceremonies were over the remains were placed in charge of Mr. J. W. Brooks, Vice Consul in Paris, who was to convey them to this country.

Dissolving Views on the Tennessee.

The loyal part of the Nation is being edified, during the holidays, with a highly entertaining series of Dissolving Views on the Tennessee, wherein the rebel General HOOD plays a conspicuous part. Three weeks ago he crossed the river with an army that numbered about Forty Thousand men. The giant THOMAS allured it on to Nashville, and then let fall a blow the like of which few only can give. Within the next three days HOOD'S army dwindled nearly one half, and ever since it has been retreating towards the Tennessee and growing less. He may succeed in conducting a few thousand across that river, but it will be no longer an army in any sense; but only a collection of figures setting off the holiday entertainment of Dissolving Views on the Tennessee.

A Farm for General Sherman.

We see it proposed by citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, General SHERMAN'S native town, to present a farm to the hero as a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of his worth. They do not propose to confine participation in the undertaking to that town, nor, indeed, to Ohio, but the people of the United States shall have an opportunity presented of contributing. A Homestead Farm would be an enduring testimonial, and would, doubtless, be acceptable to him whose brilliant achievements and genius has won so much for our Nationality. As a committee is at work organizing a plan for the effort, we expect soon to be able to present the matter in such a shape as to give the people of Pittsburgh a chance to take a hand in.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

A special to the New York *Times* says, the infantry, artillery and cavalry fairly divide the honors of the great victory before Nashville. The cavalry never acting so gloriously. Gen. Hatch's division covered itself with glory, capturing fifteen guns, forty-two wagons, one hundred and thirty-five prisoners and three battle flags.

Hood's pontoon equipage has been captured. His cavalry abandoned most of their wagons.

William Curtis Noyes, a distinguished New York lawyer, died on the 25th inst.

Col. Charles A. May, of Resaca de la Palma and Monterey fame, and James W. Wallack, the veteran actor, died in New York on Sunday.

The premises of Beebee & Hall, paper dealers in New York, were destroyed by fire on the 26th inst. Loss $75,000.

It has been decided that the money collected for a testimonial to Capt. Winston shall be divided among the officers and men of the Kearsarge, same way as prize money is apportioned.

The New York *Tribune* says that with the fall of Savannah Sherman has the whole region North of Virginia at his mercy, and that Augusta and Charleston belongs more to Sherman than Jeff Davis.

A Texas letter says that military despotism is in full force in that State, no citizen can travel from one town to another without a pass. Many persons had been arrested and shot on suspicion of disloyalty. Corn, wheat and beef are in abundance. Gold and silver is the only currency, except in dealings with the rebel government.

The New York *Herald's* London letter says that there is great anxiety to hear from Sherman's march through Georgia. Prominent British army officers say that if Sherman carried the army through, the achievement would rank in history with Hannibal's march over the Alps two thousand years ago, and with Napoleon's Italian campaign.

The rebels in Paris are working very hard, since the death of Mr. Dayton, to secure something in the way of recognition.

It is said that Maximilian has promised that neither France nor Mexico will recognize the Confederacy if the United States will recognize Mexico. Assurances, it is said, have been given by President Lincoln that the recognition of Mexico will be made soon.

General Custar's division, after four days' absence, returned from a reconnoissance to Stacy Springs. Rosser's cavalry, dressed in Union uniform, attempted to surprise him, which for a time created much confusion. They captured fifty of our men, but were soon overpowered and our men recaptured.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on the President, by distillers, to prevent his signing the whisky bill. Speculators are urgent that he should sign it.

The question of a successor to Mr. Dayton excites lively interest and much discussion. Senator Sumner is not a candidate. Mr. Bigelow is being pressed.

The new French Minister will not sail for the United States until April next, on account of sickness in his family.

Since Sherman started from Atlanta, 11,000 prisoners have been exchanged, and during that time we have captured nearly 30,000. At this rate, three months further continuance of the war will give us the whole rebel force as prisoners.

Official information from Nashville states that Hood's losses from the 13th to the 23d of this month are as follows: Killed, 2,656; wounded, 9,775; prisoners, exclusive of wounded, 5,780. With the wounded the prisoners amount to about 13,000. Forty-nine guns were captured from infantry and eight from cavalry.

A Washington special says that the army has been paid in full to September 1st only. Soldiers and officers, on furlough have been paid while passing through Washington, to November 1st.

The Second Controller has decided that the Government bounty of one hundred dollars shall be paid to the heirs of all negro soldiers killed [illegible] regard to their condition as freedmen or slaves, on the 19th of April, 1861.

It is supposed that the receipts of internal revenue for this month, will be larger than any previous month, reaching, probably, $22,000,000.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says that the rebel authorities are refusing to pay their troops, unless they take the oath to support the Confederacy four years longer.

THE state of things in Mexico is represented as indescribable. The French have withdrawn all their troops but about fifteen hundred, and the guerrillas are holding high carnival. The road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is completely impassable. MAXIMILIAN has no money, and, altogether, he has a poor time in "reveling in the halls of the Montezumas."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

From the South.

The Rebel Press on the Situation.

Threatened Attack on Mobile,

All Capable of Bearing Arms Called to the Rescue.

Gen. Johnston and Hood's Army.

Proceedings of Rebel Congress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

In the rebel Congress, on Thursday last, the only important business done was the argument in the House on the Senate's amendment to the bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States, which was then adopted. The act, as passed, provides that if two or more persons within any State or territory of the Confederate States shall conspire to subvert, overturn or destroy, by force, the Government of the Confederate States, or to oppose by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or, by force, to hinder, delay or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possess or destroy any property of the Confederate States, against its own consent, or to prevent delay, or hinder, by force or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men to the army of the Confederates, or destroy or injure any road, boat, engine, or work employed in such transportation, or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or abet the enemy in his war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience, mutiny or desertion in the army of the Confederate States or among the soldiers in the military employ; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and shall be imprisoned, with or without labor, not exceeding five years. provided that any person charged with any offence mentioned in this act, if such person be in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, may be tried by a military court-martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, as herein provided, or such other punishment, not capital, as the court shall adjudge; and if the person charged be not in the military or naval service, as aforesaid, such person shall be tried in the District Court of the Confederate States for the district.

The Movement on Mobile—Preparations Making to Receive the Raiders.

[From the Richmond Whig of Dec. 23.]

The *Appeal*, of the 18th inst., says that various sensational rumors as to the situation around Mobile were current in Montgomery that day, that the Yankees have no force at Mobile as yet, unless it was landed from their fleet. The raiding party in Southern Mississippi had not reached the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the 10th, as the dispatch from Seatobia shows that the lines were undisturbed on that day. They did not leave Augusta, Cherry County, Mississippi, until Tuesday last. This point is about fifty miles from the railroad.

The *Clarion*, of the 11th inst., says they will hardly be able to reach the Mobile Road before to-day or to-morrow. General Gardner is still accumulating troops to meet them, and we presume General Maury is doing the same thing at Mobile. They are marching for Mobile, 4,500 strong. Scott and others have turned up in the right place, and warm work may be expected in two or three days unless there is a strong column to co-operate with the one referred to.

Mobile is in no danger. The Federals have not designed an attack in all probability. The latest official intelligence received at Montgomery stated that the raiders above mentioned had, at last accounts, changed their course and were marching in the direction of Paragonia.

The following stirring proclamations have been published to the men and boys of Middle and South Alabama:

Executive Department of Alabama, Dec. 11th, 1862.—Mobile is threatened with attack both by land and water. A large force of the enemy is approaching Mobile through Mississippi, and are now within a short distance of the city. My information leads me to observe and believe that an attempt will be made by the Yankee boats to pass our fortifications in the harbor of Mobile. This attack must be met and defeated. All the forces under my command have been ordered to their proper places to aid in repelling this effort of the foe. We need more men and appeal to you to go at once to Mobile. Transportation and arms will be furnished. I shall be there to command you and those with you, whatever fate may be yours. Every consideration of patriotism and property, liberty and honor, prompt an immediate rally to defend your State. Come in companies, squads and singly. One more effort and our cause is safe. Tennessee is redeemed—Georgia soon will be. Mississippi is around, and shall Alabama be a laggard in the race of honor and glory. I will not believe it. Your fellow citizen,

F. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

To the People of Alabama:

The enemy, driven by the gallantry of the noble army of Hood, from your northern border, now seeks your southern coast, and threatens Mobile, within twenty miles of your great city by the way to the valley of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. He is held for the time in check by the gallant McCullough, but his numbers are too few, and the men under Dick Taylor, the Hero of the West, are not sufficient to drive back the vandal hordes. There is enough of those whose plantations will be laid waste and whose means of support will be destroyed, if Mobile falls, to repel the foe and punish his rashness, if those who are exempt by law will rally to his rescue. By the pride of your manhood; by the fame of your fathers; by the gallant name of Alabamians on every field; by the virtue of your wives, mothers and daughters, I call upon Alabamians, all men and boys, to make one effort for deliverance and promotion. You are exempts and so am I. I will go with you in any capacity in which you may wish me to serve, but let us go at once. Come in companies, or squads, or singly. Rendezvous at Se[illegible] Opeliars, Talledega and Montgomery, and [illegible]tions and transportation will be furnished to Mobile. Bring such weapons as you may have on hand, which will answer for attack or defense. I am authorized by His Excellency, Gov. Watts, to make this appeal, and to tender my services for the defense of Mobile. Let it not be said that our chief city has been lost through our supineness and indifference. Alabamians to the rescue! A prompt response will make our term of service short, and we can return to the enjoyment of our homes freed from the danger of a cruel foe.

[Signed] DUFF C. GREEN,
Brig. General and Quartermaster.
Montgomery, Dec. 11, 1864.

Yankee Outrages---Not all Committed by Privates—Kilpatrick and his Travling Companions.

The outrages by the Yankees in the raid of Sherman through Georgia were not perpetrated by privates and subordinate officers. In proportion to their numbers, the officers of high rank were guilty of as many acts of infamy as the scum comprising their command.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that in the county of Burk, Gen. Kilpatrick stopped at the house of an estimable lady and demanded a dinner for himself and others. When the dinner was ready, the lady of the house was required to sit by the fireside while Kilpatric, with three negro wenches, who were his travelling companions, took their dinners together, indulging in the most familiar and indecent conversation. The day after, Kilpatrick dined at the house of another lady of similar character. When he had finished his dinner he turned his hireling escort loose upon the furniture and other [illegible]tents of the house, destroying with their [illegible] the fine cut[illegible]y, glass, China, &c., winding up the scene by ordering the corn cribs and other out-buildings to be fired. A grateful servant put it out, when the vandals threatened to shoot him, but at this moment the cry of Wheeler's men caused the party to decamp precipitately. Thus the buildings and contents were saved.

Fighting Near Gordonsville—The Yankees Repulsed.

Official information was received last night that fighting was in progress at Jack's Shop above Gordonsville, yesterday afternoon. At last accounts the raiders had been successfully resisted. We learn that Generals Torbet and Powell are in command of the Yankees. Their force is estimated at 6,000.

The Rebel Generals and their Campaigns—Breckinridge a Shining Example—Common Sense Needed—Johnston's Restoration Demanded.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 25.)

The *Enquirer* has an editorial contrasting the different results attained by their generals, who are governed by common sense, in their military operation, and those who conduct their campaigns and operations according to science and precedents established in former wars. It cites Breckinridge as a shining example of what can be achieved by a civilian who is guided by common sense, and not by military science and strategy. It further says, the experience of this war will readily recall how often the suggestions of common sense have been overruled by the smatterings of science. It is now neither necessary, nor would it be profitable, to individualize the unfortunate commanders who, from 1861 to 1864, have been victimized by not professing enough of this common sense, or, perhaps, by knowing too little of military science, when they supposed that what they did not know was not worth knowing. We have now several Generals whose common sense is worth more than even their military learning, because they have tested their acquirements by the standard of their knowledge. Foremost among them is Gen. Lee, and very little, if any, behind him is Gen. Johnston. These two noble soldiers are men of much homely common sense. They know enough of military science for all the purposes of this war, though perhaps neither of them would have undertaken the campaign to Moscow, nor even that to Nashville. We do not believe that either of these men would switch off on a side track and let Sherman go thundering through Georgia. Either would have understood that to destroy Sherman would be to confer Tennessee, and that ever running Tennessee by our army, however how complete it might have been, it would have been but temporary, unless Sherman was first destroyed. There was the difference between common sense and military science. Military science, taught as a general rule that cutting an enemy's communication would defeat the campaign, but common sense qualifies the principle that the interruption must be, if not permanent, at least long enough to consume supplies on hand. This Tennessee campaign seems about as destitute of the virtue of common sense as any ever undertaken. It was wholly without any prospect of permanent advantage. For, if as successful as its author could hope, unless Sherman's army was destroyed, it would take shipping and in thirty days confront our army in Tennessee and reinforcing Thomas, present the same army which had forced us back to Atlanta and finally captured that city. No one could discuss the campaign while it was being undertaken, and thus it was accepted as meeting universal approbation. But such was far from the case.

There were wise men and soldiers who predicted disaster, at the very point, to almost the extent that we fear has befallen Gen. Hood's army. But this defeat will not be an unmixed evil, if it teach us to hush up our dissentions and stop the race for money and wealth, and devote all the time and energy of each and every individual in the land to our cause. If it shall cause the President's attention to the fact, that no army that has been taken away from General Johnston has ever accomplished anything for the country; that he is the only general officer, next to General Lee, that has been at all successful in great campaigns, and that no disaster ever befel an army under his command. That no matter what the strength and number of the enemy, cannon by scores and prisoners by thousands are never captured from him; that his restoration to the command of that army would be an act of justice, which events have developed, and restore confidence to the army and hope to the people. If it were possible to expedite his movements, everything that is possible should be done to get Johnston to that army. Restore hard sense to its head, and the army will renew its hard fighting. Recall to the command a General who revived its broken spirits and shattered columns at Missionary Ridge, just one year ago. If Mr. Davis will do this, the next year may end the war.

The Raid on Madison Court House—The Enemy Moving Toward Charlottesville—Printing Offices Destroyed.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The raiders who reached Madison Court House, on Wednesday morning, advanced, on yesterday, a distance of about eight miles, to within twelve miles of Gordonsville, where they were stopped by Gen. Lomax. Some skirmishing occurred, and at last accounts the enemy had made no further progress in that direction. It was reported by passengers that a body of the enemy were moving toward Charlottesville. Preparations are ample, we understand, to prevent the enemy from crossing any further into the interior.

FROM SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Although there is still no official news of importance from this quarter, enough is known to warrant the belief that the enemy has been severely punished by Witcher and Breckinridge in several conflicts, and that he is making with all speed back towards Tennessee. Among other injuries inflicted by the enemy during the raid was the destruction of the office of the Abington *Virginian* and the Bristol *Register*.

Nothing of Interest Beyond the Usual Picket Firing About Richmond or Petersburg---The Fleet Driven to Sea by Storm---General Price Organizing New Brigades.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 23.]

Nothing of interest had occurred on the lines below Richmond, or at Petersburg, on yesterday. The usual picket firing was kept up on the Petersburg lines. The Yankee column, which we stated yesterday as moving against Gordonsville, has made but little progress. The advance guard, as it was supposed to be, consisting of a thousand or fifteen hundred cavalry, reached Madison Court House, fifteen miles from Gordonsville, on Wednesday. The main body, comprising infantry and cavalry, were reported to be coming up. During yesterday the cavalry advanced three or four miles in the direction of Gordonsville, and at last accounts our troops were skirmishing with them. It was reported at Gordonsville that the enemy's objective point was not Gordonsville, but Charlottesville, and this is destined to add to the number of their failures. The Central trains are running on their usual time. It is reported that Rosser has driven the enemy back down the valley. There was no news from the Yankee raiders in Southwestern Virginia yesterday. The storm of Wednesday must increase the difficulty in the way of the escape of the enemy.

From our telegrams in another column, it will be seen that the storms have reached Wilmington in full force and have either driven the Yankee fleet out to sea, or compelled it to seek a port farther South. It will also be seen from our dispatches that a naval attack on Port Branch, on the Roanoke river, has been handsomely repulsed.

A gentleman direct from the trans-Mississippi department brings the information that Gen. Price has organized the recruits brought out of Missouri by him, into five new brigades. Gen. Joe Kelly, and Gen. John B. Clark, have each a division. Gen. Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's brigade. Col. John T. Coffee has recruited a regiment 1,800 strong. On the 13th of November, Gen. Price was issuing rations to 33,000 men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Confederate army, and every man is a Missourian. Gen. Fagan, whom he detailed for that purpose, captured Fayetteville, with its garrison of 800 men, on the 4th of November.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 21.—The federal fleet is still riding at anchor off the bar. No change. The Monitors are not visible. The weather is thick, stormy and exceedingly rough outside. If the gale should cease, the enemy could not land under forty-eight hours. All quiet at Newbern. The enemy are moving up the Roanoke river against Fort Branch.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Dec 22.—The federal fleets have drawn off from the shore, only the masts of the Colorado and Wabash are visible. It is uncertain whether they have sought port or gone south. High winds and very rough sea.

Gen. Leventhope attacked the enemy's gunboats and barges below Poplar Point, on the Roanoke river, on Tuesday evening. The fight continued three hours. The enemy were repulsed with severe loss. They resumed the attack on yesterday and landed some sharpshooters. Their main fleet of gunboats and transports remain below, in attacking force.

The *Mercury* of yesterday morning says: Wheeler's cavalry is at Hardeeville. The enemy has constructed two batteries within range of the railroad, near Coosawatchie and continues to shell every passing train.

Twenty odd Yankees, captured by some of Colonel Thomas' men, in the Smoky Mountains, were brought here this week. Among them are two Majors, six Captains and twelve Lieutenants. They escaped from the guard-house at Columbia, S. C., and were making their way to the Federal lines when Thomas' Indians gobbled them up.

Iron Ship Building in England.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts in London, the subject of Iron Ship Building was discussed at length. Mr. Fairbairn read a paper "on the application of iron to the purposes of naval construction." After glancing at the ancient history of the warlike uses of iron, the works of Tubal Cains of former times, the blades of Damascus, &c., he arrived rapidly at the year 1784, when Cort introduced the puddling furnace and the rolling of plate and bar iron. Iron canal boats were, he said, introduced at the commencement of the present century, and in 1822 the Horseley Company built the "Aaron Manley," which was sent up to London in sections, and navigated to Havre and Paris by the late Admiral Napier. In 1829, Mr. Houston built a light boat of iron for passengers, and there was an interregnum in iron shipbuilding until the Government employed him (Mr. Fairbairn) to make experiments on the effects of rapid traction on the banks of canals, when several iron vessels were built.

He then detailed the experiments for ascertaining the tenacity of iron plates, when the mean was ascertained to be 23.22 tons the square inch; and having minutely detailed the various processes used in iron ship-building, and pointed out the sources of weakness that had to be guarded against, he came to the conclusion that "a careful distribution of the material is a desideratum of considerable importance in shipbuilding; and although it may be necessary in some constructions to make deviations, it is nevertheless essential that the law of strains should be carefully observed, and weak points carefully guarded against."

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Hawkshaw observed that in his judgment the system of "punching" iron plates ought to be superseded by "drilling," as he believed there was a difference of 24 per cent. in the strength. Mr. Grantham thought that drills might be best for bridges and girders, but he preferred punches for ship building. The great question to be decided was whether ships of war were to be built of iron or wood. He believed iron to be the best, but how were they to get rid of the fouling. He believed the whole navy (British) would have been built of iron long ago but for this fouling difficulty.

Captain Selwyn, R. N., said that in a seaway a vessel was seldom supported stem and stern by two waves, as she by her own weight settled down in a medium line of flotation. The way in which vessels were most strained was by driving them against a head sea, in which the bow was sure to be shot into the air, causing a strain of the greatest possible intensity. As to wood sheathing to armor-plated vessels, he would remark that in an action the wood would be set on fire by the shells in less than ten minutes, and the smoke would render the working of the ship impossible.

Heavy Storm Along the Coast.

BALTIMORE, December 27.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 24th says that a heavy storm had been prevailing along the coast for the last few days, causing considerable damage to shipping.

The Surrender of Savannah

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Sherman Demands the Surrender of the City.

If not Complied With Will Take no Prisoners.

Gen. Hardee Determines to Hold It.

But Skedaddles During the Night.

Sherman Enters the City at the Head of His Body Guard.

A Delegation of Citizens Surrender the Place.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.

The steamer California arrived here at a late hour last evening, in eight hours from Fort Pulaski, bringing important dispatches from Sherman, and glorious confirmatory intelligence of the capture of Savannah on the 21st inst. On the 21st inst., Sherman, having nearly completed the investment of the city, and captured Fort Lee and general minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal intrenchments surrounding the town, and planting his siege batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command effectually every position held by the forces under command of General Hardee, sent a summons, by flag of truce, to the effect, that if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, a bombardment and assault would at once commence. To this summons, the wiley rebel general sent back a reply that as his communications were yet open and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, he was enabled to withstand a long seige, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and defend the citizens and property which had been placed under his protection, until his forces were overpowered and compelled to surrender. Every preparation had been made by Sherman to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st inst. dawned it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their entrenchments. Several regiments of infantry were immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterwards Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received from the hands of a deputation of citizens the surrender of the place. It appears that Gen. Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing that the only means of escape left open across the Savannah was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops immediately set to work to partially destroy the Navy Yard and Government property, and at twilight, under protection of two iron-clad rams, succeeded in crossing the Savannah river, over the causeway, to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston. Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels in their haste neglected to destroy. The two iron-clad rams were sunk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off with them they burned or threw into the river. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, together with the cotton and a large amount of rebel munitions of war, form a part of the spoils of Sherman's victorious army.

The *Herald's*, special from Fortress Monroe, dated the 26th, learns from Major Gray, of Gen. Sherman's staff, the particulars of the capture of Savannah. The surrender was made by the Mayor and council. Sherman and Slocum's headquarters are in the city. The demand for the surrender was made on the 16th, and Sherman closed his dispatch with Hood's words to the negro troops at Dalton, to the effect, that if his demand was not complied with, he would take no prisoners. Hardee replied that he could and would hold the city. Sherman proceeded to complete his investment of the city, but owing to the swamps on the north side could not at once extend his lines in that direction, Gen. Hatch's division of Foster's force held the left of our line occupying the upper part of Hutchinson's Island, completely blockading ingress and egress over the river below, when a ferry boat was discovered plying between the city and Union causeway. This was the hole through which General Hardee got out.

Our prisoners are increased by constantly finding them secreted in the city and some of the citizens, refugees and others, that many live in the streets. Nearly three hundred Union prisoners have succeeded in reaching our lines. The Millen prisoners are supposed to be forty miles south of Savannah.

Rebel Gen. Lyon in Kentucky.

General McCook in Close Pursuit.

Burning of the Nashville Express Train

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.

An officer of the 6th Kentucky, Watkins' brigade reports that six hundred of Lyon's cavalry went from Elizabethtown to Hadenville, yesterday and cannonading was heard at Muldraugh Hill from the direction of Elizabethtown last evening, supposed to be from a collision between Gens. McCook and Lyon's forces. Headquarters are advised that the remainder of Lyon's troops, estimated at two thousand five hundred, with but one piece of artillery, left Elizabethtown at three o'clock this morning, going towards Heydensville and inquiring the way to Greensburg.

Lagrange's brigade of McCooks command was reported closely upon their rear. Lyon himself was at Hodgerville yesterday.

His forces did not assault Muldraugh's Hill this morning, according to their previous announced intention. The damage to the railroad was so slight that it will be in running order on Wednesday.

On Friday night, Lyon's force was reported to have burned Express train No. 4, which contained a detachment of two hundred soldiers and three officers, en route for Nashville to join Sherman's army. The officers and soldiers were paroled, the former retaining their side-arms.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Hood's Pontoons Carried Away.

He is Unable to Cross the Tennessee.

Battle Expected on This Side.

NASHVILLE, December 24.

It is reported that Hood cannot cross the Tennessee, on account of the stage of the river, which in many places overflowed its banks. Hood's pontoons are said to be swept away. Thomas' Headquarters are still at Columbia although our advance is still pushing after the rebel army. A battle this side of the Tennessee is confidently predicted. Cars will run to Duck river to-day. It is rumored that Hood's forces have abandoned their wagon trains. River twenty feet and stationary.

Arrest of St. Alban's Raiders.

Their Escape and Capture.

TORONTO, C. W., December 27.

Another of the St. Albans raiders was arrested here to-day.

CONCORD, N. H., December 27.

Three of the St. Albans raiders made their escape from Canada by secreting themselves in the cars until across the line. They then proceeded to Lebanon, New Hampshire, and enlisted receiving the bounty, hoping to get back to Dixie at Uncle Sam's expense. They were, however, detected, and are now in the State prison.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S LECTURE before the Woman's Loyal League last night in Dr. Howard's church, was attended by an appreciative audience and gave so much delight that he has already been requested to repeat it, in order that the many who were absent at Mr. Vandenhooff's reading may have the opportunity to hear it. We would gladly lay before our readers an abstract of the argument by which he demonstated so clearly the correctness of the principle maintained by the League—and the effect to be produced on our great National struggle by the united effort in this direcion of our noble women, but refrain in anticipation of either a repetition, or full publication of Dr. Wilson's patriotic address. The regular meeting of the Ladies' League is held every Saturday afternoon at three o'clock at the City Hall. Any ladies who desire information or wish to join the league are particularly invited to those meetings.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock, a young man named Sylvester Boggs was killed in the vicinity of the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in Allegheny, under the following circumstances: The deceased, who was employed in the capacity of hostler at the Union Hotel, at the Drove Yards, went to the railroad track to witness the loading of a car with sheep for the Eastern market. After the car had been filled he walked to the rear end of the train and leaned against a car, when a locomotive backed down and moved the train, causing the deceased to lose his balance, when he fell across the track, and the wheels of the car passed over the body, completely severing it. Boggs had only been in the city a week, and was the only son of a widowed mother. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body last evening, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A blockade runner took the news to Nassau that General Sherman had taken Savannah. It is represented that such news did not have a particularly exhilerating effect upon the Southeners and rebel simpathisers residing there.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Wilmington Expedition

Promise of Immediate Success.

Porter Will Capture the Forts.

Sherman Intends the Capture of Augusta and Charleston.

Thomas Proposes to Make Hood Fight or Surrender.

Tremendous Explosion Near the Coast.

Jeff. Davis Asks an Increase of Salary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Advices from Wilmington, through rebel sources, show that the gale continued through the 21st and 22d, but subsided on the 23d, the sea becoming quite smooth.

It is supposed Porter's attack would be made on the morning of the 24th.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—The War and Navy Departments have both received advices from the expedition against Wilmington. The intelligence is highly favorable, and gives promise of almost immediate success. The Secretary of the Navy declares that Porter will capture Forts Fisher and Caswell. Then Butler will be prepared to operate directly against Wilmington.

Gen. Sherman announces to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah river immediately, and capture Augusta.

The news to-day is that he has already moved. Sherman also says, after this, he will swing round upon the rear of Charleston, destroying all its railroad communication on the way.

The rebel papers are doing magnificent lying in regard to the atrocities of Sherman and his officers in the march through Georgia. According to these stories, Gen. Sherman made his headquarters at Howell Cobb's house, and then ordered everything destroyed, and negroes were robbed of shoes and clothing.

The Macon *Telegraph* fires the Southern heart by saying General Kilpatrick ordered dinner at a house in Burke County, and made the lady sit by the fireside while he had three negro women to dine with him. It tells other interesting stories with the same purpose.

The news from Thomas is also glorious. He has brought Hood to a stand on the north side of the Tennessee River, it being impassable. Hood is without artillery and pontoons. Thomas proposes to move upon Hood and force a fight or surrender.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 24.

A great shock like that of an earthquake was distinctly felt last night about two o'clock, rocking the earth and rattling the windows. It is supposed to be an explosion of great magnitude, on the coast below Beaufort, as the sound came from that way, probably a magazine exploded in a Fort at Wilmington or Charleston containing several hundred tons of powder.

The gale which has prevailed for the past few days subsided last night. The shipping, which has been detained several days at Beaufort, will be able to depart to day.

The news from southern papers is, that Jeff. Davis having asked an increase of salary, a bill has been passed by the Rebel Senate to provide for lighting and warming the executive mansion, and for the supply of forage and commissary stores for the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. The Richmond *Examiner* ridicules the act with biting sarcasm.

Highly Important.

Speech of Admiral Farragut.

A Fall in the Price of Cotton.

Suggestive as to the Disposal of the Cotton Captured at Savannah.

The Rebel Proposition for Exchange.

Peace Offers Would be Acceptable.

Fighting in St. Domingo.

Mr. Fessenden and the French Mission.

Arrest of a Defaulting Bank Teller.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Remains of Mr. Dayton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

At the dinner yesterday, at the New York State Soldiers' rooms, Admiral Farragut and Commodore Drayton made speeches. The Admiral expressed his delight at the presence of soldiers and sailors, and the efforts for their care, and made acknowledgements for the cordial reception he has every where received.

Commodore Drayton paid a high compliment to the gallantry of the flag ship sailors in the passage of Fort Morgan and in naval engagements generally during the war.

Maj. Gen. Herron, Inspector General of Gen. Canby's department, leaves to-night for the West.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan is in the city.

The reported capture of cotton at Savannah has caused considerable fall in the market and is the subject of much comment. One of the morning papers suggests that it be presented to Sherman's army to be divided similar to prize money in the navy. Another thinks if the same policy is pursued as at Memphis and Vicksburg, the Government will get very little of it. Another suggests that the cotton be sent to Europe and sold for gold to replenish the treasury.

A report is in circulation that much of the Savannah cotton is owned on English and French account.

The subject of relief for our prisoners is agitated in a long editorial in the *Times*. It insists upon the acceptance of the rebel proposition to exchange man for man, until our white soldiers are released. The large excess in our hands will leave an ample surplus for any scheme of retaliation the government may entertain, respecting the negroes. The writer thinks there is too much humanity in the North to render wholesale retaliation upon all rebel prisoners feasible.

The *World* thinks, editorially, that it is desirable for our Government to offer, during the present military successes, terms of peace to the rebels on the basis of unreserved submission to the Constitution. It says the offer will probably be rejected by the rebel leaders, but would be favored by the people of the South, and cause trouble and dissension.

News from St. Domingo has just been received. The people are still fighting earnestly to drive out the Spaniards and regain their nationality. A manifesto has been widely circulated, which insists upon the recognition of the independence of St. Domingo as the only foundation for a treaty of peace.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is understood that Mr. Fessenden is a candidate for the French mission. Some people consider his chances very good.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—To-day, report says, Windsor, the defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank, has been arrested in London.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday contains an order prohibiting noncombatants from entering the city, except to pass through the city. Slaves of owners residing beyond the city limits, except those left to take charge of unprotected estates, are to be sent out of the city.

Arrangements are making for the reception, by officers of the army, navy and civil service of the United States, of the remains of Minister Dayton, now daily expected on the steamer Lafayette, from Havre.

Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings.

A large and appreciative audience filled Lafayette Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association, to hear Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF read from the principal scenes of Henry IV., illustrating the characters of Falstaff, Hotspur, and Henry Prince of Wales: also, miscellaneous selections, All quiet on the Potomac, Paddy the Piper, &c. The readings were excellent renderings of the parts assumed, and the reader was frequently applauded.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give their great impersonated reading of the principal scenes from Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. Mrs. VANDENHOFF as Mrs. Malaprop, Lydia, and Lucy. Mr. VANDENHOFF as Sir Anthony, Captain Absolute, Bob Acres, &c. After which Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give her selections of patriotic recitations.

PERSONAL.—Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., Consul to Bahia, has arrived home, and is now stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, took a prominent part in the capture of the pirate Florida, in the harbor of Bahia, and was compelled to put to sea in the Wachusetts, and arrived at Fortress Monroe in that vessel some weeks since. Intelligence has been received in Washington that De Silva Gomes, President of the Province of Bahia, has been dismissed from office by the Brazilian Government for his active sympathy with the Confederates.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The consumption of oil products, under the name of "coal oil," parafin oil," "rock oil," "Oriental oil," "petroleum oil" and other names, is immense, and new lampstores are breaking out all over London.

On the day of the furneral of Mr. Dayton, in Paris, the American legation in London was closed, out of respect to his memory.

VERY LATEST.

Sherman Still Progressing

Movement Towards Altomaha River.

Fort Fisher Attacked on Saturday

The Attack Furious and Continuous.

Forces Effect a Landing Above the Fort.

Thomas Still Pursuing Hood.

Hood's Army Suffering Intensely

Our Troops Close on the Rebel Rear.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

Major General Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day have been forwarded to the Department by General Grant: An official dispatch from General Beauregard, dated December 25, and received yesterday, states that General Hardee reports that a force of the enemy's infantry, artillery, and cavalry has moved from Savannah toward Altomaha river. General Hardee has made a proper disposition to check the column. Its object is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, its depots, &c. No report has been received from General Hood's army since the 28th of November.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.—The enemy's fleet, over 50 vessels, including two monitors, several armed vessels, and many heavily armed frigates and sloops of war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher, about one o'clock yesterday, and kept up an average fire of thirty shots per minute until night. Our loss is twenty-three wounded. The attack was resumed at ten o'clock this morning and has been very furious and continuous. No report of casualties to-day. Col. Lamb, who is commander of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately. The enemy, under cover of the heavy fire, landed about three brigades two and a half miles above Fort Fisher. They were immediately engaged by a smaller force. The enemy held the ground at night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26.

The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was heavy rain and wind through the night. Prisoners report the Sixth Corps of the Yankee army at present under Butler.

From our mail dispatches it will be seen that the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher about one o'clock on Saturday and bombarded it severely until nightfall, renewing the bombardment on Sunday morning, and continuing it throughout the day. That under cover of the fire of the fleet the enemy landed an infantry force above Fort Fisher, which attacked this fort on Sunday night and was repulsed.

Fort Fisher is situated in a sand pit on the right bank of the Cape Fear river, at its mouth, twenty miles below Wilmington. The enemy, we presume, reached their position above the fort, not by passing up the river where they would be obliged to run the gauntlet of the guns both of Fisher and Caswall on the left bank, but by landing on the beach east of the mouth of Cape Fear river. The enemy having effected a lodgment above the fort is a serious matter. It will cost double the force to dislodge him that would have prevented his landing.

Dispatches from Gen. Thomas represent him still in pursuit of Hood's broken and disorganized force.

HEADQUARTERS PULASKI, TENN.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I have received the following dispatch from Gen. Wilson:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, beyond Pulaski, Dec. 25.—There seems to be little doubt that the rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, tearing a flank movement from Stevenson, Ala. Two Corps, Stuart's and Lee's, retired to Lexington; Cheatham went towards Lawrenceburg, striking the old military road, eight miles below Lawrenceburg. The people say the rebels are suffering immensely. Buford's wound is said to be quite severe.

A Mr. Coates says the Colonel commanding the pontoon transportation, told him he was going to Brainbridge, and left here on Tuesday morning. Cheatham's ammunition of fifteen or twenty wagons, was abandoned here. The mules were put in to help the pontoons along.

General Lee was severely wounded in the foot in the fight at Nashville. His corps is now commanded by Stevenson. The rebels have lost eighteen generals killed, wounded and captured since they started North. They acknowledge sixty-eight pieces of artillery lost.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

A dispatch dated six P. M., the 25th inst., states that in pressing the enemy, Hamson's brigade came upon the enemy's infantry strongly posted in rail breastworks, and so closely did he push up that, on being compelled to fall back, the loss of one gun was involved. The position was, however, taken ten minutes afterwards, but the enemy had run the gun off. The rebel force was eight brigades of five or six hundred men each. General Wood, commanding the 4th Corps, is in support of General Wilson, and both will continue the pursuit zealously. I have heard from Steedman to-day. He disembarked his troops from the cars at Limestone Creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at seven A. M to day.

H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

The department has not received from Savannah any reports except the telegrams of General Sherman and General Foster already published.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whisky Bill Approved.

Tax to be Collected.

Subscriptions to the 10-40 and 7-30 Loan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of two dollars per gallon on all whiskey that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st of January, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

The Potomac river is again navigable, though there is much floating ice. Mail boats have lately brought to Washington, from City Point, a large number of army officers on leave of absence.

The Navy Department has no later intelligence from Rear Admiral Porter's fleet. No news has been received up to this hour, 2 p. m. this afternoon, of army and naval operations in any quarter.

Alexander Gaw, Chancellor of the Russian Legation, died here to-day.

Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $375,000, and to the seven-thirty loan $1,500,000.

Military Changes in St. Louis.

Execution of a Rebel Spy.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.

Colonel J. H. Baker, of the 10th Minnesota, has been appointed to the position of Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri. Colonel Davis, who discharged the duties of Provost Marshal General during the interval following the resignation of Colonel Dare, has been assigned to the important position of Inspector in connection with the office. Colonel Baker is succeeded as Post Commander by Col. J. M. Wider of the 1st Missouri.

The river is comparatively free of ice, and navigation has been resumed from this port to Cairo.

James Morgan, convicted of being a rebel spy and mail carrier, was hung at noon yesterday in St. Louis.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 27.

The Legislature met pursuant to adjournment. Judge Fogg, of Pike county, was elected Secretary. Other appointments were made in both branches. Governor Hall's message will be delivered to-morrow. It is understood to be a lengthy document. Tom Price, defeated Democratic candidate for the governorship, is endeavoring to be appointed Fund Commissioner.

Moseby, the Guerrilla Chief, Killed.

BALTIMORE, December 27.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night, from Loudon county, informs the *American* that Moseby, while sitting in a house near Middleburg, Va., was fired at through a window. The shot took effect in his bowels. He died on Friday last. The party professes to have seen Moseby after he was wounded.

SALUTE FIRED.—Yesterday at noon the First New York Artillery fired a salvo of one hunpred guns in honor of the capture of Savannah

Lee in Favor of Arming Negroes

Jeff. Davis and the Georgia Campaign.

Georgia Deserves Devastation.

Gov. Brown the Cause of Trouble.

Mot Much Consolation in the Situation.

Bad Management on the Part of Leaders

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

A Richmond correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* claims having had a personal interview with Gen. Lee on the subject of arming the negroes. General Lee thought the South could make better soldiers of negroes than the North could, and said he would give them the promise of homes after freedom, as the North had not. Gen. Cooper was of the same opinion. He had an interview with Jeff. Davis, in which the latter spoke in disapproval of the St. Albans raid. He asserts that Georgia deserved Sherman's devastation on account of the trouble Gov. Brown had made in the Confederacy.

The Richmond *Whig* sees no reason why the Southern people should be discouraged, but, on the contrary, should rejoice. The South is now relatively stronger than she has ever been and the results of this year's operation, it considers, are eminently favorable to the Southern cause.

The *Examiner* says they will have a merry Christmas next year, and even this year, they can be merry in thinking that things might have been a great deal worse than they are, and imagines enjoying Christmas under Gen. Butler's control.

Governor Watt's proclamation mentioned last night is addressed to the men and boys of Alabama.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th reviews the rebel military situation, and is unable to draw much consolation from it. It is admitted that Sherman made an unobstructed march through Georgia, and if he takes Savannah he will make the line of the Savannah river valuable for strategic purposes to Augusta, unless navigation is impeded, and thinks he will march at once to Branchville. It admits that Hood's movement was sadly unsuccessful, and says Stoneman's raid has cost them the lead works, if nothing more. It thinks the reverses do not argue want of men, but bad management on the part of the leaders, and says the direction of the rebel armies must hereafter be under one head.

From Cairo and Below.

Rebel Force to Escort Semmes across the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Dec. 27.

Steamers from New Orleans bring dates of the 18th, 19th and 20th. The steamships Gen. Cromwell and Cahawba from New York arrived at New Orleans on the 9th.

The New Orleans *Times'* Natchez correspondence. dated the 17th, says a rebel force crossed the swamps of Black River on the 15th, to escort Semmes across the Mississippi.

Col. Farrar, ascertained that they were eighteen miles below Vidalia on the 16th but could not obtain permission to attack them.

Cotton traders of Natchez are making preparations for business. Cotton moves briskly, but not in large amounts.

Business at Matameras was very lively. The receipts were 300 bales per day.

At New Orleans, on the 18th, a lively business was done in cotton. Two hundred bales were sold at full prices; middling at $1 22@1 23; strict middling, $1 24; raw, 1 80@2 10c. No material change in prices.

On the 20th the steamer Darling, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed with one hundred and twenty-three bales of cotton.

J. B. Davis, a noted guerrilla, was hung at Fort Pickering, Memphis.

The Ohio River, at this point, is higher than at any previous time during the year, and still rising.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The capture of Savannah produced a sensation yesterday among the financial and commercial men. A large party assembled at Fifth Avenue Hotel and operated heavily in Gold, and afterwards opened in the Evening Exchange room. The Gold room showed much activity this morning, and large business transactions. The market was quite strong, and the price rose steadily. The Railroad Stock market is dull, but better than on Saturday. The recovery was more sudden, than generally anticipated. Governments quiet, but higher. Railroad bonds and bank shares dull. Stocks were quiet and steady at Petroleum Board; sales of 500 Knickerbocker at 50c; 200 Titus at $5. Much of the purchase of gold to-day was for export in to-morrow's steamer. The fall of Wilmington appears to be discounted in advance. Money little less stringent than on Saturday, ruling at 7 per cent.

10 P. M.—Gold 217½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK Dec. 27.

Money active and firm at 7 ℘ cent. Sterling dull at 109¾@109⅞. Gold heavy, unsettled and lower, opening at 214½, advancing to 217¾, and closing at 217¼. Government stocks firmer. Weekly bank statement: Loans, $103,512,093; decrease, $966,923; specie, $20,600,441; decrease, $263,327; circulation, $3,383,346; decrease, $73,688; deposits, $153,805,909; decrease, $575,946. Stocks better; U. S. 6s, 5-20 coupons, 108½; U. S. '81 coupons, 116¼; U. S. 6s, 1 year certificates, 96¼; Quicksilver, 95½; N. Y. Central, 114¾; Mariposa, 29; Delaware and Hudson, 212; Erie, 86¼; Hudson, 116; Reading, 114¼; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 70½; Illinois Central, 125½; Pittsburgh, 96; Northwestern, 41¼; do. preferred, 71½. Rock Island, 105½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Wyoming, 230; Fort Wayne, 103⅝.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Petroleum dull and nominal. Crude, 50@51c. Refined in bond, 68@70c; do free, 88@90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Cotton dull, heavy and decidedly lower; small sales middlings $1 15. Flour—State and Western dull, heavy and 10c lower; $9 45@10 10 for extra State; $10 90@11 05 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 10@12 for trade brands; market closing dull. Whisky opened firm, with fair demand, and closed dull; drooping tendency; $2 23 for State, and $2 22@2 25 for western; closing at $2 22@2 23 for western. Wheat dull and nominally 2@3c lower. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request. Corn dull, at $1 76@1 80 for new Yellow Jersey, $1 86 for old and new Yellow Southern mixed, $1 97 for White Southern, and nominally $1 88@1 91 for mixed Western. Oats firmer, with moderate business at $1 04 for State, and $1 05@1 06 for Western. Coffee dull and no sales of importance to report. Sugar quiet; Cuba Muscovado, 20@20½c. Molasses inactive. Pork unsettled; a fair business doing at $39@39 50 for 1863 and 1864; mess, cask and regular way, closing at $39 25; regular, $40 75@41 50 for new mess; $34 50@35 25 for prime, and $38 00@39 00 for prime mess; also 2,500 barrels '63 and '64 new mess for January and February, sellers' and buyers' option, $42@43, and 1,000 barrels to March on private terms. Beef steady with moderate demand, at $19@22 for plain mess, and $23@24 for extra mess. Beef hams heavy at 26 25@56 50. Cut meats without decided change, at 18½@19c for Shoulders and 19@21c for hams. Bacon sides in fair demand: sales of 400 boxes for January at 20¾; ribbed, 21½c for long clear. Dressed hogs heavy and lower, at 16½c for Western. Lard lower; sales of 1,500 barrels at 20@24½c. Butter heavy, at 26@50 for Ohio and 45@60c for State. Cheese quiet and heavy at 15@24 c for common to prime.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Dec.. 27.

The current prices for the week at all the yards were:

BEEF CATTLE—	1st qual., ℘ cwt.	$18 00@22 00
	Fair to good qual.	13 00@18 00
	Common	11 00@12 00
	Inferior	9 00@10 50
COWS & CALVES—	1st quality	60 00@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	35 00@45 00
	Inferior	30 00@35 00
VEAL CALVES—	1st quality ℘ ℔	12½@ 13½
	Ordinary	11 @ 12
	Common	10 @ 11
	Inferior	9 @ 10
SHEEP & LAMBS—	Extras, ℘ head	10 00@14 00
	Prime	8 00@ 9 00
	Ordinary	5 00@ 7 00
	Common	3 50@ 4 50
	Inferior	4 00@ 4 25
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ℘ cwt.	13 00@13 50
	Light and medium	13 50@13 75
	Still fed	13 00@13 50

The weather has been unfavorable and the dealeas had some trouble in preventing a decline in common stock, then on hand in fair supply. The receipts, however, were very moderate. Prime stock was pretty well sustained, all things considered, but the buoyancy and firmness of last week were lacking. Hogs have sold at our quotations, which are rather low.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

THIS WEEK.		LAST WEEK.	
Beeves	548	Beeves	7,020
Cows	73	Cows	79
Veal Calves	308	Veal Calves	1,025
Sheep and Lambs	16,386	Sheep and Lambs	20,357
Swine	16,494	Swine	15,834

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.

Tobacco quiet and steady. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour improving. Wheat inactive; Spring, $1 60; good Fall, $1 90. Whisky stiff at $2 15. Hogs—demand languid. Prices lower; heavy and extra heavy $11 10@11 20.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.

Flour dull. Wheat firm at $1 65½@1 66. Corn firm. Oats firm at 64½@65c. Whisky opened weak at $2 10. Provisions dull. Mess Pork at $27@28; prime mess, January and February delivery, $35 50.

HE SATUR[illegible]RCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY
AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND
VALUABLE READING FOR THE
FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)..........................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty..............................1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents THE COMMERCIAL.

CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCILS.—The regular monthly meeting of City Councils was held on Monday evening. In Select Council, the following members were present:—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Herdman, McMillen, McCarthy, Morrow, Phillips, J. R. Reed, Young, and President McAuley.

Mr. Phillips offered a number of petitions, asking an abatement of business tax, which were read and referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. J. Reed: A report of the viewers appointed to assess the damages caused by the opening of Watson street in the Eighth Ward, on which, on motion of Mr. Phillips, further action was postponed.

Also, a report of the viewers appointed to assess the benefits and damages arising from the widening of Central Avenue, which was read and aproved.

Also, a report of the Street Committee covering the bills of contracts for paving street crossings, recommending the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant upon the Contingent Fund (No. 13) for the above bills.

An ordinance authorizing the extension of Duncan street, from Roberts street to Arthur street, which was read twice and laid over under the ordinance of November 28, 1864, was taken up.

Mr. J. R. Reed offered the following amendment:

"Also, Duncan street, from the east side of Roberts to Kirkpatrick streets, the eastern line of the Seventh Ward, as laid out and marked in the City District Plan."

Which was adopted, and the ordinance was read three times and passed.

In Common Council.—Present, all the members except Messrs. Ardary, Dean, Dickson, Holmes, Jeremy, McKeown, O'Hara, O'Neil, and Patterson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The first business was a meeting of Councils in Joint Session, to present a cane to their old messenger, Colonel E. F. Pratt, made of wood from the old Shiloh church, near Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee.

The cane was presented by Dr. McCandless, in a neat speech, which was responded to by the Colonel in one of his characteristic speeches. The Joint Session then adjourned.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from Elizabeth Davis, for damages sustained by the bursting of the Pennsylvania Avenue sewer. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. White made a remonstrance against the assessment of the viewers for the opening of Watson street, which was received and filed.

Mr. Jones, presented a communication from Thomas Davis, in reference to damages from the bursting of the sewer on Pennsylvania Avenue. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Rebman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Good Intent Fire Engine and Hose Company be permitted to remove their house from its present location, on Wylie street, to the City lot, at the intersection of Webster and Fulton streets; or, if found more practicable, that they be permitted to sell their Engine House and erect another on the site mentioned.

Referred to Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

The President read a communication from the Controller, with a bill from C. McGowan, for services for himself and assistant, from August 1st to December 9th, 1864, of $819 50, with the affidavit of C. McGowan, sworn before the Controller. Referred to the Street Committee.

On motion of Mr. McCandless, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be and are hereby tendered to our President, Thos. Steel, Esq., for the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office for the past year.

Mr. McGowan offered the following:

Resolved, That the Market Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the salary of the Superintendent and Clerk of the Markets. Referred to the Market Committee.

On motion, Councils adjourned.

THE OIL CITY MURDER—A MAN ARRESTED ON HIS OWN CONFESSION.—About nine o'clock on Monday night, a man named Mark Campbell, a resident of Manchester, went into Rawle's eating saloon, in the Allegheny Market House, and entered into a conversation with the inmates, during which he stated that he was the murderer of Mr. McFate, who was killed in Oil City on the 20th inst. He also said that before he committed the murder, he had understood that Mr. McFate had $40,000 upon his person, but afterwards discovered that his pocket book contained only four dollars. Officer Patton was informed of the circumstance, and upon visiting the saloon, Campbell repeated the story to him. The officer questioned him for some time, and at length concluded to take him into custody. He was locked up until morning, when he had a hearing before the Mayor, during which he denied knowing anything about the matter, and stated that he had been intoxicated on the previous night, a fact which could not be controverted. The Mayor was at a loss to know how to dispose of the case, and sent a note to District Attorney Kirkpatrick, advising him of the circumstance and requesting his advice. Mr. Kirkpatrick recommended the Mayor to commit him for a further hearing, and, in the meantime, to communicate with the authorities of Oil City, which the Mayor concluded to do. It has since been ascertained that Campbell was in Oil City about the time of the murder, although he denied it at the time of the hearing. The matter will be thoroughly sifted by the Mayor.

BOUNTY MEETING IN SIXTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward, to take steps to have the enrollment of the Ward corrected, was held at the School House, last evening. James Owens, Esq., presided, and Maj. James Onslow acted as Secretary. On motion, Messrs. Onslow, Hunnicutt and Owens were appointed a Committee to procure from the Provost Marshal, and have published, a list of names of persons enrolled in the Ward. Messrs. I. N. Coursin, Wm. Freeman and Job G. Patterson were appointed a Committee to wait upon the President, and Treasurer of the Finance Committee, having in charge the funds pertaining to the last draft, and solicit from them a final report. On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the Enrollment Committee. The proceedings of the meeting were spirited, and the general feeling expressed was that the Ward would do its duty in the present emergency.

STOLE A COAT.—On Monday afternoon two young men visited a second hand clothing establishment on Hand street, for the purpose of disposing of a pair of pants, and upon their departure a fine overcoat was discovered to be missing. A short time afterwards one of the young men returned with a note which he had received in payment for the pants, and stated that it was a counterfeit, when he was detained and Alderman Donaldson called in, who took him into custody. He stated that his name was Marchant, but would not give any further account of himself, when he was committed until Friday next for a further hearing. During the evening the coat was returned to the owner.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

This Court met on Monday morning, when a number of surety and liquor cases were disposed of.

On Tuesday, the case of William Richardson, Joseph Lytle, and James Ford, indicted for riot, was brought up. The defendants are charged with having entered the house of George Ammon, on Fulton street, on the night of October 10th, and assaulting the inmates. During the difficulty a city watchman, named Adam Hancie, was shot and severely injured. The case was still on trial at the adjournment of the Court.

SUICIDE OF JAS. C. PETTIGREW.—At the Marine Hospital, below the city, on Monday, Jas. C. Pettigrew, son of a former Mayor of the city, and Mayor's clerk under Jno. B. Guthrie, Esq., committed suicide by shooting himself in the side. Deceased had been of unsound mind for some two or three years, and had lately been an inmate of the County Poor House, from which he escaped a few weeks since and was taken in at the Marine Hospital. Previous to becoming demented, he was a very intelligent and amiable young man, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends.

ACCIDENT.—An old gentleman named Basdell met with a very serious accident yesterday afternoon. It seems that he had stepped out of his house in South Pittsburgh, to hand his son, who is a conductor on the Birmingham car a basket containing his dinner, the cars being in motion at the time. A [illegible] coal car, which was not seen by the old man, ran against him and threw him partly under the cars, the wheels of which passed over his arm, crushing it in a horrible manner. It is thought that his arm will have to be amputated at the shoulder.

BOUNTY MEETING.—The citizens of the Third Ward met at the School House last evening, and permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, Jas. Bown; Vice President, T. A. McClelland; Treasurer, James Herdman; Secretary, John J. Torley. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Robert Duncan, Charles W. Lewis, John Daub, Louis Reineman, James Herdman, and R. W. Mackey. The meeting subscribed some $2,500 towards the bounty fund, and will meet to-night to increase the subscription. There should be a full attendance of citizens.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Sunday last a little child, grand-daughter of Mrs. Crane, of Lower St. Clair township, was burned to death by its clothes taking fire. It had been left by its parents in a room up stairs, and when they returned the child was found lying on the floor with a large portion of its body burned to a crisp. The little sufferer died in about three hours afterwards.

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.—A meeting of the enrolled men, and all others interested in filling the quota under the last call, will be held at the school house this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Two colored men, named Gabriel Peterson and John W[illegible], were committed to jail yesterday, by Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, to answer a charge of the larceny of twenty five dollars from Samuel Roseman.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a boy named Gosher, a resident of the Sixth ward, was so seriously injured in the hand by the premature explosion of a pistol that amputation was rendered necessary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Income Tax Again.

Our publication of the income tax lists in the 23d district seemed to take the community of tax payers by surprise. Those—if any there were—who had made dishonest returns, of course must have felt uncomfortable under the exposure, and many honest men were not altogether satisfied with the exhibition of their private affairs, which they at first felt was involved in the publication.

The first flurry of surprise over, the latter class named seem to be fully satisfied or pleased with the result, seeing how that the Government, which they so cheerfully contribute to support, is largely benefitted by the operation. Those who have made dishonest returns receive no sympathy, unless from each other, and deserve none. All good citizens who have information which will enable the Assessors to correct such returns, should make it their business, as it is their duty, to impart it to the proper person. In a matter where the interest of the Government we love, as well as justice to ourselves and neighbors is involved, we should do our duty without fear or favor. It is found also that conscientious men who made their returns hastily, under the pressure of other business, or even with care, but under slight misapprehension of the requirements of the law, have been led to a re-examination which has generally resulted in favor of the revenue. It has come to our knowledge that when the returns were made under the act of July 1st, 1862, the assessors had the discretion given them to accept returns in the aggregate, the person making the return having himself deducted that portion of his income which was not liable to the three per cent. (in consequence of the tax having been already paid by the corporation from which it was derived), and not specifying the details on the inner page of the blanks furnished.

The assessors overlooking this fact, merely added $600 to the amount returned for the three per cent. tax, and calculated the five per cent. tax on that. Thus persons appear in the published list as having made erroneous returns, who really made no returns whatever of their income subject to the five per cent. tax subsequently imposed, and whose attention was first called to the fact by the published lists, and who, had the lists not been published, would doubtless have made the necessary addition at the time of paying the tax. In these cases no one is to be blamed, for the discretion alluded to was exercised only in regard to persons of well known probity. For example, a gentleman of wealth in the Twenty-third District, the smallness of whose return excited much comment, and who made his return in the aggregate as above indicated for the three per cent. tax, is known to possess hundreds of shares of bank stock on which three per cent. had already been paid by the corporators. It would be manifestly unjust to attribute to him a false return for the five per cent. tax, when really his return was made before the requirements of the law imposing that tax were known. His return may have been, and probably was, honest under the law.

We make these remarks to deprecate harsh judgement of individuals unless the facts in the case are fully known. In the list for the Twenty-second District there will be doubtless a much smaller proportion of inaccurate returns, for the reason that the tax-payers have had ample time to re-examine and correct their returns in view of the public scrutiny to which they may be subject. We hope the tax lists may be published in all parts of the country, for in our judgment the good results from publication will largely overbalance any objections which may be urged against it.

Exhaustion of the Rebels.

Several things have lately shown themselves, going to establish the fact, that the rebels are becoming exhausted of the means for carrying on the war. The order of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, in East Tennessee, enjoining economy in the use of ammunition, directing charges to be drawn and the lead saved, told a great deal. It proved that the experience of nearly four years has not developed the resources of the South even so as to supply herself with the simplest elements of warfare. The recent close blockade of ports has cut off very considerably importation from England. Of the scarcity of iron and other metals there is also good evidence. Indeed, there appears to have lately been begun a general gathering up of scraps throughout the Confederacy. In Richmond, it is said, iron pipe has been dug up to be cast into shot and shell, though of this the evidence is not conclusive.

Similar evidence of exhaustion is to be found in the fact that the rebels rely on blockade running for bacon and other provisions to feed the country and ration its army. If the South cannot supply bacon, the world may reasonably ask what it can do to continue the war? If, with the facilities for blockade running in the past, it has not more than kept even with its wants, what can it expect to do in the future, with blockade running reduced to the merest chance in the world?

The loss of the foundries, machine shops and mills by the fall of Atlanta, we suspect was a blow, the extent of which has neither been confessed by the rebels nor found out by ourselves.

The loss of Mobile, followed as it has been by the loss of Savannah, to be followed, as we hope, by the loss of Wilmington, has been the virtual cutting off the extremities of the rebellion, as seen in the evidences of exhaustion to which we have referred.

Nothing is plainer than that the rebellion may be brought to its death through this means alone—that, in fact, it is dying by degrees from exhaustion. The work of extinction may, however, be materially hastened by a few more blows on the head. That they may be given, and in time, let the call for troops be promptly answered.

How Handsome Houses are Built in Philadelphia.

Among the facts elicited by the investigation still in progress at the Navy Yard and Arsenal, at Philadelphia, is that of persons in receipt of salaries of $1,200, "even with income tax," being able to save, in a few months, a sum sufficient to build very handsome houses at a cost of $6,000 or $7,000, with furniture of the most gorgeous description, and style of living generally the most expensive. Of course, if honest men have any secret method of economy by which such wonders as this can be accomplished without detriment to the public funds, the Government will be doing good service to the hard-working people of the country, if by their investigation they succeed in making the discovery of how it is done. We all want to cultivate that kind of thrift, and as there is no patent upon economy, no man can infringe upon the rights of another by saving money and building fine mansions therewith. It has always seemed strange to us that some men in certain stations under the Government, appeared to have their salaries invested with a charm which can never be brought to bear upon private enterprise. More light is needed on this subject.

ATLANTA.—The rebels have re-occupied Atlanta and re-elected Mayor Calhoun. They report that about three-fourths of the place was destroyed and that the other fourth is not worth much. The rebel accounts say that people with negroes have for weeks been coming in from long distances and taking away the debris, particularly scraps of iron and other metal. Indeed the junk business appears to be the most flourishing in the confederacy just now.

DESPAIR OF THE REBELS.—The [illegible] *Journal* says [illegible] ties, who has just [illegible] Havana, Cuba, says the rebels and their sympathizers there and in Europe are in despair. Slidell says that the Southern cause is beyond hope, and he gives it up. Nearly all the rebels abroad are equally despondent. They consider the rebellion a failure.

A Development of the War.

The rebellion may have dried up the fountains of sympathy for the cause of the Union in the hearts of men at home and abroad who never could have sympathy with free institutions, but the war which that rebellion caused to be inaugurated has developed such a spirit of benevolence in the hearts of our people that their deeds of charity, their liberality is unparalleled by any people, in any nation, or in any age. Their taxation is but a small part of what our people have done in aid of the name and fame of the nation. In addition to the regular taxes they have made large provision for soldiers' comforts, hospitals, and families. They have sustained in the most liberal manner the Christian and the Sanitary Commissions, and the Freedman's Aid Commission. They have contributed more liberally than ever before to Home and Foreign Missions. Every exalted enterprize having in view the elevation of the people, has received more encouragement than ever before, the last two years of the war. The spirit of kindness has not only abounded, but the nation has been cultivating large forbearance and magnanimity. Among other objects deserving of help—pre-eminently meriting support, are our colleges. Our people are at home in building up the fountains of human knowledge, and fortifying the American claim to intelligence all over the world. It is stated that during the past year Yale College has received $150,000; Amherst, $110,000; Princeton, (N. J.,) $130,000; the Syrian College, $103,000; Trinity, (Hartford,) $100,000; Rutgers, (N. J.,) $100,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, $80,000; Bowdoin, (Me.,) $72,000; New York University, $60,000; Wesleyan University, (St. Louis,) $20,000; Andover Theological Seminary, $50,000; Dartmouth, $47,000; Harvard, $41,000; Williams, $25,000; and Middlebury, $10,000. There are numerous other instances on record showing the determination of our people to hold fast by the educational interests of the country. "Knowledge is strength;" let those who doubt it, review the history of the United States, from 1860 to 1864, inclusive.

A Fact Worth Understanding.

In some quarters a good deal has been said in relation to the "burdensome" taxes imposed by the Government for the support of the war. Some men, however, possessed of clear heads, and who embrace an idea the instant it flashes into existence, do not consider the taxation caused by the war such a tremendous thing that it may not be easily borne. We notice in the Detroit *Tribune* that a very extensive and enterprising merchant in that city has made an interesting calculation with the following result: He has discovered that all the taxes imposed upon him by the war, and current payments for exchange, are not equal to the tax upon him for exchange growing out of the disordered system of Western currency for a corresponding number of years prior to the rebellion. This results wholly from the fact that the uniform Government currency coming into such universal use, has reduced exchange to mere nothing; while in 1859-60 it frequently rose to ten per cent. for Western funds. The use of the "greenback," or uniform Government currency, is important to the masses of the people in a social point of view. They will not be made the subjects of that permanent insult—waiting to have their money examined by a detector, to see whether it is counterfeit or genuine, before getting their change, after making a small purchases. Their time, which is money, will not be exhausted in waiting for such examinations. There will be more confidence and less organized robbery of the poor by the universal adoption of the uniform currency. As for counterfeits, the people can soon familiarize themselves with all the denominations of the Government issue, and be enabled thus to refuse what they believe to be bogus.

The Declining Sun of the Rebellion.

The Richmond *Sentinel* is understood to be the DAVIS organ. In its issue of the 17th, it laments the growing distrust of DAVIS, which it terms, "the factious spirit which prevails to a certain extent," that it "is the greatest peril that besets the confederate cause."

This distrust, it is confessed, is growing fast and becoming universal. It is doubtful whether the South had a man who would have accomplished so much as DAVIS has accomplished. Nevertheless, he has failed. It is but this fact that is operating upon the minds of the Southern people. It is but the natural development incident to failure. Men do not worship the setting sun, but at the decline turn to behold a new one rising in the opposite quarter. DAVIS is the setting sun of the rebellion. As such, he is realizing the fate of all men who have wielded power, but failed of success. Their end has generally been abrupt, frequently violent. The rumored scheme in Richmond to declare LEE Dictator, is entirely consistent with the precedents of history and the tenor of events.

THE New York *Herald* does Pittsburgh injustice by intimating that there was something unfair or irregular in the management of the Sanitary Fair in June last. "A great display was made," says the *Herald*, "and a large amount of funds realized, but what has become of the money nobody seems to know. It is certain, however, that no hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, one of the prime objects, has been established in Pittsburgh." It is true that no hospital has yet been *established* in Pittsburgh from a share of the proceeds of the Fair, but it is entirely true that a large sum, about seventy-five thousand dollars, has been invested by the managers in U. S. bonds, for a hospital, and that the object will be realized in a manner both well and timely. In Pittsburgh, as in New York and Philadelphia, it has taken time to dispose of the property of the Fair, and close up its business; but we believe no one here feels the slightest uneasiness as to the avails on that account.

THE VICE-ADMIRAL AND THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—We observe that one of our exchanges, remarking upon the resemblance of the newly created grade of Vice-Admiral to that of Lieutenant-General, says:—

> "The position, however, differs, we suppose in this, that while Grant, as Lieutenant General, has command of all the armies of the United States, wherever they may be operating, Farragut, as Rear [Vice]-Admiral, will not have command of all the naval forces of the United States."

General Grant does not have command of all our armies *ex officio* because he is Lieutenant-General, but because being Lieutenant-General he has been "authorized, under the direction, and during the pleasure of the President" to command them, in accordance with the terms of the act reviving the grade.

Sublime Hopefulness.

The Richmond *Whig* manifests a degree of hopefulness really sublime. Although it admits that "Hood has been badly defeated," the editor is quite sure the rebel general and his army will be all the better for it. Such events are but chasteners, and afford no ground for discouragement. Just see how the rebel editor comforteth himself:

> If Hood's defeat proves to be worse than the Yankees, as our own fears at first led us to believe, it will be the first instance of the kind which has occurred during the war. Let us be patient and hopeful, and the cloud which now hangs over us will soon pass away.

State Guard and the Draft.

By an arrangement between Governor CURTIN and the authorities at Washington, every member of the State Guard who is drafted will be furloughed, and every man who is thus furloughed will be credited to the quota of Pennsylvania. The advantages of this arrangement will be perceived. It will have a tendency to fill up the State Guard and reduce the quota of the State.

A Proposition.

An earnest appeal has just been made for aid in sending one hundred worthy colored persons from the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, to Liberia. A generous friend in Philadelphia offers one hundred dollars on condition that one thousand be raised by the 6th of January. Are there not friends of the colored race, and friends of the young Republic of Liberia, who will aid in the praiseworthy undertaking? Bishop Potter, Bishop Stevens, Ex-Governor Pollock, Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., and many others, have given their cordial approval. Donations can be sent to Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Philadelphia, or to J. D. Williams, 114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

T. S. M.

An Acknowledgement.

CAMP REYNOLDS, PA.,
Dec., 26th, 1864.

TO THE ED. COMMERCIAL.—The officers and soldiers of Camp Reynolds desire through your columns to express their gratitude to the Christian Commission, and particularly to the ladies and gentlemen of Swissvale, for the very sumptuous Christmas dinner, which was served up in the camp mess-room this day. The kindness and the public spirit manifested by the ladies of Swissvale and Braddock Fields in leaving their pleasant homes in this very disagreeable weather, to contribute to the happiness of the soldier, will ever be remembered by the recipients of their bounty with the liveliest emotion. [illegible] for its loyalty and philanthropy, the good people of Swissvale are *pre-eminent*. May they be abundantly rewarded.

The white fish of our great lakes have attracted attention abroad, and it is proposed to introduce them into the lakes of Cumberland and Scotland now almost valueless.

Oildom Through New Spectacles.

The Tourist at Oil City—A Trip up Oil Creek—Gay Sight at McClintock Farm—What One Sees there—Geological Description of Pennsylvania Oil Regions—Whence Comes the Oil Issuing from Springs—Nothing Mysterious in Origin of Oil, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

The oil regions of Pennsylvania and the North-West of the United States, have assumed such commercial importance, that any contribution of its former aspect may interest your readers.

It was a cold December morning, in the early grey of twilight, when the Echo disemboweled its load of passengers at the wharf of Oil City. Eastern travelers would call it the shore. An early breakfast dispatched at the Petroleum House, we took the frozen roads of the country for the trip up Oil Creek. What confusion of sights and sounds saluted us on all sides—derricks in the streets, door-yards, and dwellings of the city; derricks by the way side and in the highways; derricks along the banks of the stream, in the stream, on islands, and breakwaters; derricks on the flats, and upland, and on the mountain side. Machinery of all sorts lay by the roadside, and in the fields, all having an oleaginous aspect.

It was on the McClintock farm, from an eminence at the mouth of Cherry Run, that we saw the gayest sight. Not less than one hundred and fifty steam engines were in full blast, the early morning sun streaming through their clouds of steam and smoke. Flatboats, loaded with oily treasures, were floating down stream; empty flatboats were being towed up by steam tugs and horses on the shore; long lines of wagons, loaded with the unctuous fluid, were carting it downwards; equally long trains of wagons, loaded with its younger black cousin, bituminous coal, were passing upwards. The whole valley seemed alive with industry, enterprise and thrift.

To see one well is to see all. "The elephant" may be seen at the Reed or Phillip's well, as thoroughly as if you traveled as far as Titusville. And what does one see? Only an engine in motion, the pump at work, and tank after tank being filled with a dark, olive-green fluid, flowing from a tube, may be three inches in diameter. It was but a moment's work to take out a pencil and figure up $30,000 a day from one well, and over A MILLION of barrels thus raised from the "infected district."

When we first passed along this valley in 1856 looking for coal to give business and pecuniary profit to a contemplated railroad, the dream of oil beneath the valley would have been as wild as any of the fictions of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." A few isolated coal patches on the tops of the highest hills, barren uplands and hill-sides, a few thin seams of iron ore in the hills, and a narrow strip of arable land along the creek, was all of mineral or pastoral wealth then visible. The valuable lumber had there been mostly cut off and transported below to market, and the transition from a lumber to an agricultural country is never an interesting one to a traveler.

What is the oil region of Pennsylvania and the Northwest? Upon the map of the United States let the reader draw a line from the Catskill Mountains, in New York, to Portsmouth, in Ohio. This line will nearly cut the city of Pittsburgh. All the rocks of the country, whether of coal, sandstone, claystone, or limestone, rise to the surface as we travel from this imaginary line northwest, north or northeast. Rocks, then, which underlie Pittsburgh, will come to the surface in Clarion county and further north. This preliminary observation made, let us pass along up the Allegheny river, and we shall see the oil bearing rocks, coming up from the river, a little below the mouth of the Mahoning. At the Clarion they are full eighty or one hundred feet in height above the river, at Oil creek several hundred, and in the gorge of the Allegheny river, above Warren, four hundred feet. Just here, between the mouth of the Conowango creek and the Kinzua, is one of the most perfect geological sections of the rocks of the upper Chemung group and of the lower coal group that can be seen in our country. It is worthy the trip of a tourist to see the wildness of the scenery, and of the amateur photographer for the sharpness of its outlines and the strong contrast of light and shade that play along the steep banks, or linger on the dark green forests, or slumber on the stream beneath. From the Mahoning to the head springs of the Allegheny in Potter county, it flows over the oil rocks, as do also all its branches which flow in from New York or from the north and north-west. The Tionesta River on the south is also on the oil rocks, but the East Sandy only for about twelve miles of its course; the Clarion for about forty-five miles; the Red Bank for eight or ten, and the Mahoning for five or six miles.

Owing to the rise of the rocks, northwardly, the oil stratum of Oil creek, came out of the ground in Erie county, Pa., Chatauque county, Cattaraugus county, Allegheny county, Livingston county, and Ontario county, N. Y. Hence oil is found at Erie; Gas Springs at Barcelona, Fredonia, and elsewhere along Lake Erie; oil wells along Cattaraugus creek, as at Yorkshire; oil springs, as at Cuba, and again, oil wells and gas springs in Ontario county, the former at Rushville and the latter at New Bristol. To the Northwest these rocks also outcrop as at Mecca, Ohio, where are oil wells; Medina, Ohio, Delaware county, Zanesville, and Portsmouth, Ohio, where are either oil wells, springs or other signs of oil. In Canada and Michigan there comes to the surface a series of oil producing rocks, which lie to a great depth beneath Oil City, and must be considered a different group of oil rocks.

South of Pittsburgh comes in another group of oil-rocks, as far above those of Oil Creek as the Canadian are below it. The oil from Greensburg, Dunkard's Creek, the Little Kanawha, West Virginia, and the Muskingum county of Ohio, of which Marietta is the oily centre and metropolis, belong to this group; thus clearly indicating that petroleum is not confined to any isolated region of our country, but, like all its other mineral and other resources, of vast extent, commensurate with the proportions of our immense territory, and the mission our country seems destined to have placed upon it by the discovery of Capt. Drake at Titusville—*the light of the world*.

But oil is not confined to the rock, nor the territory above described. In Kentucky, along Green River, and the country southwest from Louisville, there comes in another series of oil producing rocks, which are neither those of Oil Creek nor Marietta, but geologically lie between the coal and the Chemung group of Venango County. These rocks are also of vast extent, underlaying all that portion of Kentucky, crossing over into Indiana and reposing under all the south-west corner of that State, the whole south half of Illinois, the north-west of Missouri, and finally dipping under other rocks in Kansas. This oil territory is but little known, but its springs and gas springs have been known from the early settlement of the country, and it may yet become as rich as any other portion.

Returning to Oil Creek, and introducing a new subject of great economical importance: Whence comes the oil issuing in springs along this creek—from below the third, second or first sand rock? We strongly answer no, for this reason: Between each of these sand rocks and also between the first sand rock and the bed of the valley are many layers of soft marly and mud rocks, which are impermeable to water or oil, and all fluids, once placed beneath them, at their formation, in the beds of a shallow ocean, must remain there until tapped by the hand of man, or the rocks fractured by forces of nature. Now, there are absolutely no indications of any such force of nature ever having been exerted; hence, we conclude, that these springs are but the drippings of oil from rocks above the line of the creek. Long ago we predicted the success of wells upon the plateaus, and on this recent trip we had the pleasure of learning of the truthfulness of our prophecy.

Let us now enumerate other localities where oil has been found, above the geological level of Oil Creek, viz: in the very upper members of the Chemung group, Blyson's Run, and the State Road on the Clarion, full three hundred feet above Oil City, and at the mouth of the Clarion, two or three hundred feet above the same level. At the latter locality there are signs of oil in the lower sandstone of the coal measures. We think this region will pay for thorough prospecting, and confidently look for successful results. In a word, as the resume of all our geological investigations, we advise parties interested in lands, where are the usual signs of oil, such as springs, oozes, or faint odors at dry seasons, or gas emissions, to form clubs, and sink wells, for oil is quite as likely to be found in new regions as it was originally by Capt. Drake on Oil Creek.

Finally, we are not of those who think there is anything mysterious in the origin of oil. Whenever vegetables and animals began to live, in the sea or on land, or both, the elements of oil were then combined by vital chemistry in higher forms, than simple carbon and hydrogen. When these combinations were broken up, by the natural decay and death of the plant or animal, the varying proportions of hydrogen and carbon, could then come together in those specific proportions of oil, gas, peat or coal, as the agencies of nature then working should determine. These agencies began early their work, for bitumen is found in the earliest palaezoic rocks, and continued long after the carboniferous period, as witness the brown coal of the cretaceous, the bitumen lakes of Tridad and the rivers of California, which are in the tertiary. We cannot think they then ceased, but are now at work, as busily as ever for the future generations of the earth. The multitudinous hosts of the inhabitants of the sea, with the vast growth of corals and seaweeds may now be undergoing that degradation of their chemical elements, and recomposition of them, preparatory for oleaginous treasures, greater than whale or porpoise ever could make from their digestive and assimilating powers, or ever Nantucket whalemen or Oil Creek millionaire ever dreamed of in their wildest philosophies.

The chemical evidence of ancient vegetation, of course, can be had at Oil City by the cargo. The palaeontological evidence is just now to be seen in great profusion lying along the new road on the west bank of the creek just out of the city. Large slabs of seaweeds petrified can be seen in great profusion; also rocks filled with the debris of fish, bones, scales, corpolites, lying in the rock. At the mouth of the Clarion similar petrefaction can be picked up along the shore; also above Warren, on the Allegheny, on the Kinzua, and Timmingwant, in McKean county, Pennsylvania. We specify these localities that other traveling geologists may easily find them, for we lately saw in the Harper's and in other publications, complaints that petrefactions were not easily obtained. At Oil City they can now be had by the cart load, and in slabs as large as tables.

R. P. S.

ITEM.—The country around the mouth of the Clarion will be tested by five wells—three on the west bank of the Allegheny, one on the east bank, and one on the Clarion, at an oil spring. Opposite the mouth of the Clarion a well has been put down three hundred feet, and struck two thin streaks of oil and several gas jets. Seven miles up the Clarion, the alum root well has resumed work with strong signs of oil.

Several companies have commenced working the valuable coal beds in the same vicinity, and several more will commence in the spring. The mineral resources of this long neglected portion of the State, is now about to be fairly tested and developed. The hills hold the big veins of coal, the three-feet seam, the limestone strata, ten to twenty feet of pure carbonate of lime, above it the limestone ore of iron, and the higher hills have the Redbank ore and coal and the seven-foot seam of coal. Many of these coals lie on the River hills, and none of them far removed.

General Intelligence.

Small-pox is on the increase in Chicago.

A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* says that the Indians have committed more depredations this summer than any of the summers since 1856.

On Thursday night a terrible collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Martinsburg, by which three soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded. A westward bound train filled with soldiers, ran into a coal train which was going East.

The total number of students entered at the Michigan University this present term is 975.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says: A distillery has just commenced operation at Cambridge City, Wayne county, which will turn out "liquid fire" at the rate of three thousand six hundred gallons per day. It is estimated that in forty days this establishment will pay a revenue of $200,000 to the government. No estimate, however, is made of the number of homes it will desolate, hearts it will break, and souls it will damn in the same time.

The amount of coal shipped from the Pennsylvania coal regions from the 1st of January to December 24, 1864, was 10,193,832 tons, being 452,369 tons more than in 1863.

It is the practice in burying the dead from the Army of the Potomac hospitals to inclose valuable information to friends in a bottle and put it in the coffin with the remains; in addition to which a head-board is put at the head of the grave, containing the sacred fact.

Mails are to leave Grant's army one hour later in the morning, hereafter.

There was a curling match in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon.

A letter written in the Philadelphia *North American* says: The English iron steamers were in 1848 about to be abandoned for any use in the Mediterranean, where the water is extra salt. After they had been six weeks in service, moving them was like moving haystacks. The grass on their bottoms was a yard long, and they had to be docked so often that the expense and loss of time was a serious affair with mercantile men. If the yard for building iron-clads is not on a fresh water river, then the idea had better be abandoned altogether.

☞A newspaper correspondent has obtained an introduction to the linen draper of the Empress Eugenie, and announces that crinolines are not wholly laid aside. Their dimensions are to be reduced, and not to exceed three metres at the lower part of the skirt, and to diminish rapidly towards the hips.

An inventor of a hay press in Maine has experimented with his machine in pressing pine shavings for kindling. They make very neat packages, and can be sawed into blocks like timber. About a hundred bushels of shavings can be put in the space of an ordinary hogshead, and when once pressed the spring is all taken from them.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

Christmas had a golden sunset here in all loyal hearts, kindled by the news of the capture of Savannah. The regret of the escape of the rebel garrison is solaced by the assurance of those who best know Sherman, that he will pursue Hardee faster than he runs. The President, often iquired of as to the details of the capture and its present results, said this evening with playful impatience: "I don't know anything about them; I only know we have got $18,000,000 worth of cotton."

Edward Everett is talked of as minister to France. Two-thirds of the Senate have, it is stated, signed a paper requesting the Senate to give the place to Mr. Hale. The Washington *Republican*, however, says there are seven good reasons why the successor of Mr. Dayton will not be appointed from New England—that she has already seven first class ministers, viz: Messrs. Adams, Motley and Burlingame of Massachusetts to England, Austria and China; Mr. Marsh of Vermont to Italy; Mr. Pike of Maine to the Netherlands; Mr. Sanford of Connecticut to Belgium, and Mr. Fogg of New Hampshire to Switzerland.

Mr. Seward has not so many friends in Congress as he had last year. It is remarked sometimes that the President has cut loose from about all the old order of politicians except Mr. Seward, and there are prophets who declare that he will quietly be shelved next March—possibly in some foreign country. The vote of the House on the Winter Davis resolutions declaratory of the power of Congress and the business of the Executive Department is popularly denominated "a blow right between Seward's eyes." It certainly was delivered with a will. So long as the resolutions were evidently aimed at the President, toward whom Mr. Davis has no excess of kindly personal or party feeling, the House refused to sanction them; but as soon as they were so modified that the House considered them to be calculated only to hit Mr. Seward, it gave its vote for them with a manner that no observer could mistake for respect of the Secretary of State. The Senate will not be called upon to act upon these resolutions; but already during the brief debate of this session several members have found, or made, occasion to express condemnation of Mr. Seward's policy, though it was heartily eulogised by Mr. Farwell.

The friends of the constitutional amendment are scarcely so hopeful of its passage by the House as they were three weeks ago. A pretty careful canvass of the opposition side has been made, without finding votes enough to accomplish the desired result. Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland, will probably give five of the required twelve. New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois will each, probably, furnish one. The other four are not to be found, and these eight are not all considered certain by some good judges. Various gentlemen who have been approached upon the subject decline to give any hint as to the course they will take when the final question comes, and confident persons see in this fact considerable promise of happy action—see it, but ruefully add, "you never can count on an opposition Congressman, of either party."

Personal.

The wives of two very prominent citizens in Cincinnati were arrested in that city last Friday for shop-lifting. It appears the police have had their eye upon them for some time.

Dr. John H. Wilson was found dead in his room in a hotel at Cincinnati, on Friday. He was in humble circumstances. He is supposed to have belonged to Louisville, Ky.

Gen. Thomas' Christmas present to the wayward sisters—A worsted Hood.

The St. Albans' raiders, Hutchinson, Tevis, Spurr, and Swager have been re-arrested and sent to Montreal. Judge Coursal does not sit there.

Walker Morris, Esq., a well known and able lawyer of the Louisville bar, died a day or two ago of an attack of paralysis.

A Greek girl, who was once sold as a slave, is now the wife of M. Bennedetti, French Minister at Berlin.

The College of New Jersey has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Lincoln. This from a New Jersey institution may be considered rather generous.

Messrs. Sibley and Collins, of the Intercontinental Telegraph, are in St. Petersburgh, where they are dined and wined to an alarming extent. They occasioned much surprise in London, when they announced that all the stock of the overland company was taken.

Theodore Tilton's address, while in the west is Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Commission, 86 Washington street, Chicago.

Pennsylvania Prisoners.

The following is a list of the Union prisoners of war in Richland jail, Columbia, South Carolina, December 9, 1864:

G L Bittinger, 76 Pa Infantry; 2d Lieut W F Baker, 87th Pa Infantry; 2d Lieut Jas W Beller, 2d Pa Artillery; 1st Lieut A I Brader, 54th Pa Infantry; 2d Lieut James E Catlin, 45th Pa Inf; Captain J B Dibelar, 46th Pa Inf.; Major John H Filler, 55th Pa Inf, escaped from jail Nov. 22; Captain D P Hogeland, 76th Pa Inf; 2d Lieut J B Hogue, 4th Pa Cav; 2d Lieut Sherman P Hand, 43d U S Colored Infantry; 1st Lieut R Q M Jones, 50th Pa Inf; 1st Lieut John Kellow, 2d Pa Art; C P Machall, 1st Lieut 12th Pa Cav; Alfred J Marsland, 2d Lieut 2d Pa Art; R I Millard, Capt 2d Pa Art; Wm B Phillips, Adj 2d Pa Art; R G Richards, Captain 45th Pa Inf; B F Sauber, 1st Lieut 20th Pa Cav; Luke D Seely, 1st Lieut 45th Pa Inf; Waldo C Vanvelin, 1st Lieut 45th Pa Inf; G W Williams, 1st Lieut 43d U S Col Troops; escaped from jail October 2, 1864, and not since heard from.

The following is a list of exchanged Pennsylvania soldiers who have died at the Naval School Hospital, Annapolis, since December 1st, 1864:

G W Conn, teamster; M Lynch, G, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves; W W Kness, I, 113th Pa; W J Davis, D, 5th Pa cavalry; E Fregle, B, 54th Pa; P Horton, D, 4th Pa Reserves; Anthony Smith, D, 18th Pa cavalry; Wm Howard, A, 55th Pa; T L W Cline, B, 103d Pa; John W. Cline, B, 103d Pa; Pat Deraney, F, 52d Pa; Thos L McClure, B, 100d Pa; F Fingley, 69 Pa; John Burk, 2 Pa cav; Jno Bankers, F 101 Pa; J S Oylor, K 101 Pa; D Rake B, 5 Pa Res; J Miller, E, 11 Pa; C Stuck, H, 148 Pa, Sergt J A Steelman, C, 5th Pa cav; T Blackburn, H, 20th Pa cav; J A Garman, Sutler, 54th Pa; John S Little, G 6th Pa Res; Jacob Freed, C, 101st Pa; John Williams, F, 55th Pa; James Kelly, D, 5th Pa cav; Ed Davis, K, 7th Pa Res; T P Chandler, H, 1st Pa Rfl; Sam Johnston, B, 5th Pa Res; Albert Overleigh, G, 142d Pa; Marquis de la Sqruax, C, 75th Pa; C W Dresbinis, M, 5th Pa cav; J Harvey, F, 14th Pa cav; Sam Warner, F, 52d Pa; J W Bulock, G, 20th Pa cav; Miles Breeman, M, 12th Pa; [illegible] Rush, H, 90th Pa; Nich Smith, [illegible] Pa; Jas [illegible], E, 53d Pa; [illegible] Hall, F, 103d Pa; Sylvester Dahle, F, 103d Pa; Jacob Pike, I, 4th Pa Res.

The account of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair is not closed. It actually realized, up to November 26, the immense sum of $1,010,975, and further receipts swelled this amount up to a total of $1,020,712, on the 15th of this month. The gross receipts from the Fair, up to the middle of December, have been $1,164,604. Out of this the Buildings and fitting up in Logan square cost nearly $86,000, and other expenses came to $58,500 more. It is expected that a considerable additional sum will be realized.

Sufferings of the Freed People of the District of Columbia.

LETTER FROM MRS. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.

The movement, which we are glad to learn is progressing very satisfactorily, to organize an association in this city for the relief of the physical sufferings, and for the religious and intellectual education of the recently liberated victims of slavery, congregated by thousands in contraband camps and other places of rendezvous in the South, who have as yet no means of providing for or supporting themselves, is one which should command the most prompt, earnest and general support of this humane and benevolent community.

In order to awaken a greater and wider interest in the subject, and to show how urgent and pressing are the demands for immediate relief for these unfortunate people, a public meeting has been called for next Thursday evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, which will be addressed by eloquent and distinguished gentlemen from the East, among whom are the Rev. Phillips Brooks and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith.

We give below an extract from an interesting private letter addressed by Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, agent for the National Freedmen's Relief Association in Washington city, to a friend in this city:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1864

Since my return to Washington, three weeks ago, I have spent my time mostly in examining the condition of the freed women and children in the city, visiting them in hundreds of families, in all the alleys and by-ways of the cities. I have done this because the impression has been made throughout the country that the freed people in the District of Columbia, between thirty and forty thousand in number, are in comfortable circumstances, and only need schools and religious privileges to satisfy all their claims upon the charity of the Church and the justice of the Government. I knew, even in the summer, their wretched condition—the awful mortality from want of food and from exposure—from sleeping on the damp ground, and from want of clothing. I now find that in my absence the number has increased by thousands; and the latest comers are by far the most destitute, as life on Rebel plantations has in Maryland, as in all the slaveholding States, been the next thing to starvation during 1864.

One-sixth of those I have visited (and they are a fair representation of the whole) are without fuel or the means to get any. If these women and children have shelter at all, they pay in advance, from five to eight dollars per month, which, if raised at all, is generally by washing, which at this season must be hunted up, and is difficult for new comers to obtain.

This rent of cabin is as much as many of them can possibly earn, beside the care of young children and the time required to find the work. I find also that a great many have no bread, no stoves, no beds or blankets or covering at all.

I find these naked cabins, without floors, covered with women and children almost naked and perishing—presenting such heart-rending and soul-sickening sights as are enough to drive one wild who has not the means to make them more comfortable.

Finding this terrible condition so prevalent, and these women so uncomplaining, brave, and religious, I made a statement of these facts to the Government, and obtained one hundred cords of wood and transportation, and one thousand blankets, which I am now distributing. I took the mule teams detailed to me by Government and went with them, and distributed sixty-four loads of wood to as many families last week, and am still at work. I have carried stoves and bedsteads, to a few and the blankets to many. But the clothing for the women and children, and some money, are very much needed to keep hundreds from perishing. The Associations have been organizing schools which is all they are able to do at present. No supplies of clothing, or money to buy stores and bedsteads for the extreme cases has been furnished us yet by the good people abroad, partly because the Associations East and West think there is no need here, and send all south of this.

Have you a benevolent association in Pittsburgh? Will you present this case, and see if you can help these poor things in any way? Ask for a box of shoes for women and children, contributions in money, and for the ladies to make up boxes of clothing, and for second hand substantial clothing for women and children. Our need is very great. Winter is upon us and we are without preparation. If you can do any thing, send boxes or money to Mrs. J. S. GRIFFING, agent for National Freedmen's Relief Association, Washington, D. C.

CITY MATTERS.

UNION PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The following nominations of Councilmen and Ward Officers have been made by the Union men in the Wards named. The election will take place on Tuesday next:

FIRST WARD.—Select Council—G. W. Coffin.
Common Council—Abraham Fryer, A. B. McQuewan.
School Directors—C. Hanson Love, W. B. Hunter.
Judge of Election—Joseph Ross.
Inspectors—J. E. Johnston, Andrew Humbert.
Return Inspectors—N. P. W. Gotta, Robert Gracy.
Assessor—Samuel Patterson.
Constable—Matthew Keep.
SECOND WARD.—Select Council—Wm. Phillips.
Common Council—Thomas Steel, D. O'Neill.
Aldermen—Abraham S. Nicholson, Thomas Owston.
Judge of Elections—J. H. Baldwin.
Return Inspector—R. R. Bulger.
Assessor—James Black.
Constable—Hamlet Lowe.
FOURTH WARD.—Select Council—James McAuley.
Common Council—Jno. H. Hare, W. A. Tomlinson.
Alderman—James Donaldson.
Assessor—A. P. Thompson.
School Directors—Alex. Speer, Mark W. Watson.
Judge of Election—Henry Hays.
Inspector—James V. Donaldson.
Return Inspector—Jacob S. Reymer.
Constable—Peter Derssler.
FIFTH WARD.—Select Council—Alexander McClintock.
Common Council—Thos. C. Dickson, W. J. McGregor, Frank Ardray, John McC. M. King, Charles Beck, Thos. Harris.
Alderman—Joseph Albeitz, Samuel Lewis.
Assessor—Joseph Irwin.
School Directors—Joseph Kaye, J. Carothers.
Constable—James Bell.
Judges of Election—Samuel Moore, 1st Prec., Chas. Kiersch, 2d Prec.
Inspectors—Rob't Graham, 1st Prec.; Frank Ralston, Jonas Smith, 2d Prec.
NINTH WARD.—Select Council—James B. Young.
Common Council—W. O. Davis, C. H. Armstrong, David McClelland.
School Directors—Joseph Nobbs, W. Young, John Harrison.
Judge—Mr. Ford.
Inspector—S. D. Hill, Thos. Gillespie.
Constable—Geo. Keyser.

PRESENTATION.—The men employed by the Adams and Union Line Express Companies in this and Allegheny City presented Mr. Nicholson, who for the last nine years has had the superintendence of the "platform business" of those companies, with a splendid gold-headed cane, in token of their appreciation of his business qualifications and gentlemanly conduct towards them. The presentation took place at the Mansion House on Monday evening, the gift being presented by Mr. Hewitt, Superintendent of the Union Line, in a brief and appropriate speech, who was replied to on behalf of Mr. Nicholson, the recipient of the cane, by John H. Bailey, Esq. Mr. Bailey was very happy in his remarks, and was greeted with applause. After the presentation, which took place in the dining room of the Mansion House, the invited guests to the number of some one hundred, sat down to a sumptuous supper. After discussing the good things provided for the occasion, Mr. Hewitt announced that Hon. Judge Shannon was present and called upon him for a speech. The Judge responded in one of his happiest efforts. Alluding to the gift of a cane to Mr. Nicholson on the day celebrated as Christmas, he referred in eloquent terms to the Christmas present made by the glorious Sherman to honest Old Abe Lincoln. He also paid a merited tribute to the memory of the gallant dead who had sealed their devotion to the cause of their country. The Judge said he would not on any account introduce politics on such a pleasant festive occasion. He had a cheerful place in his heart of hearts for the brave and eloquent Col. Samuel W. Black—as good and sincere a Democrat as ever lived—and for the young, intrepid and gallant Oliver H. Rippey, who differed in politics, but vied with him in love of country. The honorable gentleman closed his remarks by asking those present to rise and join him in three cheers for the army and navy of the United States, and three more for mine host (Dr. Clark) of the Mansion House, for the splendid supper served up on the occasion, all of which were given with a will. At a late hour the party separated, well pleased with the entertainment and all that had passed.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL AT GRACE CHURCH, GERMAN REFORMED, REV. J. H. WAGNER.—The children, pastor, teachers, superintendent and parents assembled at Grace Church, Monday, at 9 A. M. The school was handsomely decorated with evergreens, magic lanterns, flags and numerous other devices, all calculated to please and instruct the young and rising generation. For the past week, the ladies, headed by the pastor's wife, had been untiring in their devotion to please the little people, and that they succeeded it was only necessary to see the smiling countenances of those assembled on that occasion. The motto, "A Merry Christmas to all" was carried out in the fullest sense of the term. A happier lot of children we have never seen. The feeling was certainly contagious, as all present were made happy by the enjoyment of the children. The address to the children by the pastor was a very fine effort, very appropriate and well calculated to please and instruct. The children were delighted. The teachers and parents were pleased. In fact everybody was in good humor. It was certainly one of the most pleasant gatherings we have ever attended. To the ladies and gentlemen who managed the whole affair great credit is due. They had spared neither labor nor expense, and had done well—"verily they will have their reward." While the good things were being distributed to the children, the choir sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with great effect. After the distribution had been completed, the exercises closed with the Lord's prayer and the long metre doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

SENTENCED.—Jas. Cook and Robt. McLaughlin, who were convicted at the late term of the Criminal Court on a charge of assault, with intent to rob, were sentenced, on Saturday, to pay the costs of Court and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of three years and three months. At the time of their conviction, their counsel made a motion for a new trial in arrest of judgment, but the Court overruled the motion.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT IN THE 22ND DISTRICT.—The second additional supplementary draft: to fill the deficiencies in the quotas of the borough of Birmingham and Versailles township, took place at Provost Marshal Foster's office on Tuesday morning, when the following names were drawn:

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.	
Dennis Crown,	Herman Harger
Augustus Rodesman	Henry Beaman
William Jackson	Michael Ward
Valentine Secner	Christian Dresaroth
S L Unks	Henry Moshel
Jacob Miller	John Morain
Bernard Rust	Charles Hahn
Sam'l M Boyd	Robert Dilmore
VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.	
John S Nopper	Joseph Konkel
Valentine Walker	Patrick Lee
Wilson Erwin	Philip Bangan
William Dawson	Elmer P Sinclair
Peter Kephart	Joseph Bower
Martin Rouse	Thomas Wibble
Joseph Bark	John Dunn
John M Larimer	James Sample
Josiah Mitchell	Thomas Good
Joseph Elliot	Thomas Morgan
Patrick Oats	Thomas Allison
Jacob Ludwick	August Oberly
Patrick O'Donnell	Thomas Neal
Hugh Scott	Wm Gilchrist
Robt B Craighead	Ludwick Gibhart
James Stewart	Henry Taylor
Joseph Shelling	John McCoy
Henry Reed	Philip Saddler, Sr.

HOW CHRISTMAS PASSED.—The Christmas holiday was very generally observed in this city and vicinity on Monday, and, notwithstanding the weather was very disagreeable the streets were thronged from morning until night with pleasure seekers. The Sunday Schools of some of the churches had appropriate celebrations of the day, and Christmas presents of books, bon bons, &c., were distributed to the pupils. All of the leading business houses were closed for the day, and the employees thereof were added to the multitude who promenaded the streets and crowded the places of public amusement. The theatre and other places of entertainment did a rushing business, and were crowded to their utmost capacity at each exhibition.

It was the subject of remark that now, when the country is gathering its strength for the final blow at rebellion, our streets should exhibit so vast an amount of fighting material as they contained on Monday. Fifth street was blocked up with regiments of the bone and sinew of our factories and forges, and, in fact, it was not apparent that our fighting population had, in the least, suffered diminution from the various drafts upon it.

But few accidents from firearms or fireworks occurred amid the general rejoicing, and those not of a serious nature. Everybody seemed bent upon the enjoyment of the festivities of the occasion, and that all were satisfied we have not the least doubt. Christmas, 1864, will long be pleasantly remembered, and the news of the fact of Sherman's capture of Savannah will make it historical.

Home for the Friendless—Allegheny Christmas.—The Visiting Committee beg leave to acknowledge the liberal donations received from the citizens of both cities. Those generous contributions provided the children with an excellent dinner, and a beautiful assortment of toys. The valuable and careful selection presented by the Young Ladies of the Methodist College, furnished a gift for each and gladdened the heart of every child in the Institute.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. HENRY P. SCHWARTZ.
MRS. R. D. THOMPSON.

Holiday Books at Cost.—John P. Hunt, 59 Fifth street, is closing out the balance of his elegant stock of albums, gift books, &c., at cost. Call soon and make your selections.

DIED:

MOORE—On Sunday evening, December 25th, WM. S. MOORE, aged 36 years.

MACRUM—On Sunday morning, Dec. 25th, at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, Atwater, Portage county, Ohio, JOHN MACRUM, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother N. G. Macrum, Duquesne Way, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDY.

These wines are the pure product of the grape, and possess a delicacy of flavor and a richness of taste unequalled by any foreign article in the American market. "Port"—a mild and gentle astringent; "Angelica"—a gentle stimulant of highly nutritive character in cases of debility or exhaustion, and can be received by the most delicate and irritable stomach: "Hock"—will be found a pleasant wine for table use, very dry, and an assistant to digestion and promotive of an appetite: "Muscadet"—similar to the famous "Hungarian Tokay," unrivalled for parties or ladies' use generally. "Grape Brandy"—the pure distillation of the grape. For sale by
N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
85 Market street, cor Diamond, near Fifth street.
des

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARREST THE MURDERERS!

$10,000 REWARD!!

The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the murderer, or murderers of Mr. JOHN McFATE, who was killed by some person, or persons, on the night of December 20th, 1864, in Oil City, Penna.
M. L. BAGG,
de28-3t Burgess of Oil City.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DUQUESNE STATION PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
Pittsburgh, December 27th 1864.

A barrel of PICKLES weighing 416 pounds, marked WM. S. ALLEN, Pittsburgh, and a quarter Cask Wine, marked VALENTINE FEHL, Pittsburgh, were taken from Duquesne Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad, since the 6th of December, by some person or persons unknown. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to their recovery.
de28-1t C. A. CARPENTER, Freight Agent.

BOARDING WANTED—

By a gentleman and his wife.

A ROOM, either furnished or unfurnished, with BOARDING, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, (Allegheny preferred.)

Address, stating terms and location,
de28-1t BOX 329, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

PRICES REDUCED.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS.

DRESS GOODS,

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
de28 25 Fifth street.

RITCHIE OIL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, JOHN H. CLANEY, Monongahela Insurance Company, Water street, on and after the 10th day of January next. Transfer Books closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
de28-1t JACOB GLOSSER, Secretary.

IF RUPTURED, READ.

No cure, no pay, if denied immediate relief. Trouble, expense and all difficulty forever remedied. See fruits in certificates—the benefits derived, etc.:

The benefits I have derived from the use of Prof. Rainbow's Relief, both in mind and body, are greater than I am able to express. If possible, they exceed the professor's representation of them. I have used all other kinds, giving his and all others a fair trial. His Relief is a sovereign remedy. I cheerfully recommend it.
Mrs. R. E. LYONS.
Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1864.

Any person desiring further information may direct as above, and it will give great pleasure to explain anything desired.
R. E. LYONS.

Again:—Having purchased in 1860, and worn one of Rainbow's Relief Cures for Rupture or Hernia, and having known him personally for upwards of twenty years, I feel myself entirely justified in saying, by this certificate, that what he may represent in favor of his patented instrument may be relied upon.
WM. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Again:—I have been wearing Rainbow's Relief for Hernia or Rupture for several months past, and would say to all whom it may concern that it is everything that it is represented to be for Rupture, as well as a supporter of the most reliable kind, for sinking of the bowels, from whatever cause. I was in the greatest misery from trying to wear other kinds of trusses—so much so, that my mind was always directed to the pain. I now suffer no pain, and am better in health than I have been for a long time past.
R. MATCHETT.
Allegheny City, Nov. 3 1864.

Again:—I have worn Rainbow's new patent Relief about four weeks, and, as the Professor told me, so I felt—like a new man. The pains I felt before he put it on have entirely left me. I wear it both night and day, and it is a comfort all the time; no money would take it from me. I feel a confidence and ease in riding and lifting, and in every position, that I never felt with the best trusses. A man that lives on my farm got one about the same time, and says too much cannot be said in favor of it. I endorse Rainbow's praise in its favor.
DAVID L. ANDERSON.
Remington Station, Beaver Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1864.

Days—Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Office hours, from 1 to 4 p. m. Office in the Market House, adjoining City Water Work Council Room, up stairs.
de28-2w

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF

will give their great impersonated reading of the principal scenes from Sheridan's comedy of

THE RIVALS.

Mrs. Vandenhoff as Mrs. Malaprop, Lydia and Lucy.
Mr. Vandenhoff as Sir Anthony, Capt. Absolute, Bob Acres, &c.
After which Mrs. Vandenhoff will give her selections of

PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS.

Tickets 50 cents; Secured seats 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading commences at 7½. Seats may be secured by holders of season tickets, at the Library Rooms on FRIDAY between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5, after which time they will be sold to the holders of single tickets.
THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
de28 Lecture Committee.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. constantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAY & COMPANY.

55 WOOD STREET.

Have opened their splendid assortment of

HOLIDAY BOOKS

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Of Mrs. MARGARET A RHOADS,

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No. 36, on Palo Alto street, Second Ward, Allegheny city. The lot is 20 by 110, and has an alley 20 feet wide on its length and rear. The house is of brick, has a hall, 6 rooms, and finished attic, gas, and water in the kitchen. Enquire of W. TATE, Jr.,
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ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

de22-tf

LOST,

Lost on Thursday evening, in going from Hand to Fifth and Smithfield streets, a MINK SABLE COLLAR. A liberal reward will be given for its return, at the [de26-3t] NEWS BOYS' HOME.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE WESTERN PENNA.,
67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, 67 Fourth street, MONDAY, the second day of January, 1865, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the late Board of Managers and to elected officers for the ensuing year. By order of
de23-6t JOS. B. D. MEEDS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF N. C. AND F. R. R. Co.,
New Castle, Pa., Dec. 21, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Castle, Pa., on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice-President and seven Directors of said Company. [de24-2w] J. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

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WILL BE MADE IN THE PRICES OF

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And every article adapted to the present season.

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Will find this a rare opportunity for replenishing their Stocks.

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California Wines,	California Wines,
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The Daily Commercial

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Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily....	3 Times a Week..	Twice a Week..	1 Time a Week..	Weekly
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	[illegible]
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	[illegible]	15 50
One year	32 00	[illegible]	16 00	[illegible]	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 60	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion..........50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ...75 "

Sherman's Campign in Georgia.

The Burning of Atlanta—Fright and plight of Georgia Legislators—Howell Cobb's Plantations, &c.

The subjoined interesting incidents of Gen. Sherman's triumphal march through Georgia will be eagerly read. The burning of Atlanta, on the night of November 15th, is described as follows:

A grand and awful spectacle is presented to the beholder in this beautiful city, now in flames. By order, the chief engineer has destroyed by powder and fire all the storehouses, depot buildings and machine shops. The heaven is one expanse of lurid fire; the air is filled with flying, burning cinders; buildings covering over two hundred acres are in ruins or in flames; every instant there is the sharp detonation or the smothered burning sound of exploding shells and powder concealed in the buildings, and then the sparks and flames shoot away up into the black and red roof, scattering the cinders far and wide.

The alarm of the Georgia legislators, as Sherman's army from different directions approached Milledgeville, is alluded to as follows:

With the certain punishment for their crimes looming before them they sought every possible means of escape. Private effects, household furniture, books, pictures, everything was conveyed to the depot and loaded into the car till they were filled and heaped, and the flying people could not find standing room.

And every price was obtained for a vehicle. A thousand dollars was cheap for a common buggy, and men rushed about the streets in agony of fear lest they should "fall victims to the ferocity of the Yankees."

Several days of perfect quiet passed after this exodus, when, on a bright sunshiny morning, a regiment entered the city with a band playing national airs, which music had many a day since been hushed in the capital of Georgia.

The magazines, arsenals, depot buildings, factories of one kind and another, with storehouses containing large amounts of Government property, and some 1,700 bales of cotton were burned. Private houses were respected everywhere, even those of noted rebels, and I heard of no instance of pillage or insult to the inhabitants.

Near the Oconee River the battalion of men discharged from the Georgia prison were met, clothed in their prison uniform, and most of them were captured. Gen. Sherman has turned them loose, believing that Gov. Brown has not got the full benefits of his liberality.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed in the army, the troops scorning chickens in the abundant plentitude of turkeys which they found.

Vegetables of all kinds, and in unlimited quantities, were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks, as soldiers may, and were merry as only soldiers can be. In truth, so far as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving festivity.

In addition to fowls, vegetables and meats, many obtain a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all the plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogsheads.

A visit to the plantation of Howell Cobb, is thus described:

We found his granaries well filled with corn and wheat, part of which was distributed and eaten by our animals and men. A large supply of syrup made from sorgum was stored in an out-house. This was also disposed of to the soldiers and the poor decript negroes, which this humane, liberty-loving Major-General left to die in this place a few days ago. Becoming alarmed Cobb sent to that place and removed all the able-bodied mules, horses, cows, and slaves.

He left here some fifty old men—cripples and women and children—with clothing scarce covering their nakedness, with little or no food and without means of procuring any. We found them cowering over the fire-places of miserable huts, where the wind whirled through the crevices between the logs, frightened at the approach of the Yankees, who, they had been told, would kill them. A more forlorn, neglected set of human beings I never saw.

General Sherman distributed to the negroes with his own hands the provisions left here, and assured them that they were their friende and they need not be afraid that we were foes. One old man answered him: "I spose dat you'se true; but massa, you'se 'll go away to-morrow, and anudder white man will come."

We are continually meeting with comical incidents illustrative of the ignorance of the people, and more especially of the funny side of negro character.

One old lady, a white woman, stood at her gate watching with wondering eyes, a drove of cattle as they passed. "Lor', massy," said she, "whar did all them beef come from? never seed so many in all my life!"

"Those cattle were driven all the way from Chicago, more than one thousand miles."

"Goodness, Lor', what a population you Yanks is."

General Sherman invites all able-bodied negroes (others could not make the march) to join the column, and he takes especial pleasure when they join the procession, on some occasions, telling them they are free; that Massa Lincoln has given them their liberty, and that they can go where they please; that if they earn their freedom they should have it—but Mass Lincoln had given it to them anyhow. They all seem to understand that the proclamation of freedom had made them free, and I have met but few instances where they did not say they expected the Yankees were coming down some time or other, and very generally they are possessed with the idea that we are fighting for them and that their freedom is the object of the war. This notion they got from hearing the talk of their masters.

"Stick in dar," was the angry exclamation of one of a party of negroes to another who was asking too many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stick in dar, it's all right; we'se gwine along, we'se free."

Another replied to a question, "Oh, yass. massa, de people hereabouts were heap frightened when dey heard you'se coming; dey dusted out yer sudden."

Pointing to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, which had been destroyed, the question was asked, "It took a longer time to build this railroad than it does to destroy it?"

"I would think it did, massa; in dat are woods over dar is buried ever so many black men who were killed, sar, yes, killed, a working on dat road—whipped to deth. I seed em, sar."

"Does the man live here who beat them?"

"Oh no, sar; he's dun gone long time."

We had very little difficulty in crossing the Ogechee. The Twentieth corps moved down the railroad—destroying it to the bridge. The Seventeenth corps covered the river at this point, where a light bridge was only partially destroyed. It was easily repaired, so that the infantry and cavalry could pass over it, while the wagons and artillery used the pontoons. The Ogechee is about sixty yards in width at this point. It is approached on the northern or western side through swamps, which would be impassable were it not for the sandy soil which packs solid when the water covers the roads, although in places there are treacherous quicksands which we must corduroy.

In the evening I walked down the river. A novel and vivid sight was it to see the fires of pitch pine flaring up into the mist and darkness, the figures of men and horses looming out of the dense shadows in gigantic proportions. Torchlights are blinking and flashing away off in the forests, while the still air echoed and re-echoed with the cries of teamsters and the wild shouts of the soldiers. A long line of the soldiers marched across the foot-bridge, each soldier bearing a torch, their light reflected in quivering lines in the swift running stream.

Soon the fog, which settles like a blanket over the swamps and forests of the river bottoms, shut down upon the scene, and so dense and dark was it that torches were of but little use, and men were directed here and there by the voice.

"Jim, are you there?" shouts one.

"Yes, I *am* here," is the impatient answer.

"Well, then go straight ahead."

"Straight ahead! where in thunder *is* 'straight ahead?'"

After crossing the river we came across an old man named Wells, who was the most original character I ever met. He was depot-master in the days when there was a railroad here. He is a shrewd old man, and seemed to understand the merits of the war question perfectly. He said:

"They say you are retreating, but it is the strangest sort of retreat I ever saw. Why, dog bite them, the newspapers have been lying in this way all along. They allers are whipping the Federal armies, and they allers fall back after the battle is ever. It was that 'ar idea that first opened my eyes. Our army was allers whipping the Feds, and we allers fell back. I allers told 'em it was a d—d humbug, and now by — I know it, for here you are right on John Wells's place; hogs, potatoes, corn and fences all gone. I don't find any fault. I expected it all."

"Jeff Davis and the rest," he continued, "talk about splitting the Union. Why if South Carolina had gone out by herself, she would have been split in four pieces by this time. Splitting the Union! Why d—n it, the State of Georgia is being spit through from end to end. It is those rich fellows who are making this war, and keeping their precious bodies out of harm's way. There's John Franklin went through here the other day, running away from your army. I could have played dominoes on his coat-tails. There's my poor brother, sick with small-pox at Macon, working for eleven dollars a month, and hasn't got a cent of the d—d stuff for a year. 'Leven dollars a month and eleven thousand bullets a minute. I don't believe in it, sir.

"My wife came from Canada, and I kind 'o thought I would sometimes go there to live, but was allers afraid of the ice and cold; but I can tell you this country is getting too cussed hot for me. Look at my fence rails mourning there. I think I can stand the cold better.

"I heard as how they cut down the trees across your road up the country and burn the bridges; why, (dog bite their hides!) one of your Yankees can take up a tree and carry it off, top and all; and there's that bridge you put across the river in less than two hours—they might as well try to stop the Ogechee as you Yankees.

"The blasted rascals who burnt this yere bridge thought they did a big thing; a natural born fool cut in two had more sense in either end than any of them."

"To bring back the good old times," he said, "it'll take the help of Divine Providence, a heap of rain, and a deal of elbow grease, to fix things up again."

The very large depot at Millen was a wooden building of graceful form, and admirably made. It made the biggest fire I have seen since we left Atlanta, and delighted the soldiers amazingly. The taste for conflagrations has been so cultivated in this community of late, that any small affair attracts very little attention. An Irishman, the other day, while engaged in the useful occupation of twisting rails, remarked:

"When the war is over Gen. Sherman will buy a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and occupy his spare time with smoking cigars and destroying and rebuilding railroads."

We daily traverse immense corn-fields covering from one hundred to one thousand acres. There were once devoted to the culture of cotton, and it is surprising to see how the planters have carried out the wishes or orders of the rebel government in this respect. There has been a large amount of cotton destroyed in this campaign, but it must have been but a small portion even of the limited crop raised, as the destruction has chiefly been away from the railroads. As near as I can learn two thirds of this cotton has been sent over the Georgia Central Railroad to Augusta by way of Millen; from thence a limited amount has been transported to Wilmington for trans-Atlantic shipment; the balance yet remains in the vicinity of Columbia, South Carolina.

It is well understood that the country West of the Savannah river is expected to furnish supplies for the rebel armies in the West, although corn and beef are sent from this district to Lee's army, but he draws the bulk of his supplies from the States East of the Savannah, and there is no region which is so prolific as that about Columbia. I have digressed thus far from the history of the Georgia campaign, because I wish to correct the impression which is so general in the North that the Eastern armies are fed from the Southwest. One thing is most certain, neither the East nor the West will draw any supplies from the counties in this State traversed by our army for a long time to come; our work has been next thing to annihilation.

A significant feature of the campaign, which has not before been mentioned in this diary, received a marked illustration yesterday. Except in a few instances, private residences have not been destroyed. Yesterday we passed the plantation of a Mr. Stubbs. The house, cotton-gin, press, corn-ricks, stables, everything that could burn was in flames, and in the dooryard lay the bodies of several bloodhounds that had been used to track and pull down negroes and our escaped prisoners. And wherever our army has passed, everything in the shape of a dog has been killed. The soldiers and officers are determined that no more flying fugitives, white men or negroes, shall be followed by track-hounds that come within reach of their powder and ball.

Writing on the 10th inst., near Savannah, the correspondent says:—

The army has advanced some six miles to-day, and have met everywhere a strong line of works, which appear to be held by a large force; with thirty-two-pound guns in position, their line, although extended, is more easily defended, because of a succession of impassible swamps which stretch across the peninsula. All the openings between these morasses and the roads which lead through them, are strongly fortified, and the approaches have been contested vigorously, but with but little loss to us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. de10

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

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CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

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THE BANNER AND UNION

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All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

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We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

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PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

The AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the great moral drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

EVENING performance at 7½ o'clock,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Song..........Miss Fannie Burt.

To conclude with the drama of
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

☞ Lots of Fun.

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Penn street, near St. Clair.

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UNPARALELLED SUCCESS OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

A brilliant entertainment to-night by the celebrated CONGRESS OF ARTISTES attached to this model Theatre. A new variety of Laughable Negroisms, Songs, Dances, Farces, Pantomimes, &c., &c.

Concluding with the laughable farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.

Slasher..........Mr. Smythe.

Look out for a host of new Artistes.

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Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

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Observe the array of Talent as embraced in the

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By enthusiastic and delighted auditors.

The public voice emphatically pronounces it the

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Monday (Christmas). Three Grand Entertainments—at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

The National Combination Troupe, comprising 20 STAR PERFORMERS, who stand unrivalled in their various specialties. Unparalleled attractions for this week. New Acts—New Features—New Sensations.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

The entire corps of artists at each performance. The Educated Dogs in their surprising feats. New Christmas Pantomimes, produced in a style never before witnessed in this city.

List of Pantomimes for This Week.

Magic Whistle—Magic Ring—Magic Flute—The Coopers—The Brigands, (played only by the Ravels and this troupe)—The Rival Lovers—How to Avoid the Draft.

Exhibitions every evening at 7½ o'clock.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 10 cents each. Doors open one hour previous

Admission..........30 cents.

Reserved Seats..........50 cents.

de26-tf RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.

By general desire of our literary community, the Tennyson Club have issued course tickets for the remaining lectures and readings of the '64-'5 season. Arrangements have positively been made for NINE EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, and it is hoped that the number will be increased to twelve or fifteen. Course tickets two dollars each, admitting the holder to all entertainments of the season, and granting him without charge the first choice of reserved seats.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.

Jan. 6, 1865—Henry Giles, Esq. of Mass. Subject—The Study of Life in the Study of Shakspeare.

Jan. 20, 1865—Ralph Waldo Emerson. Subject. ——

Feb. —, 1865—Grace Greenwood. Subject—The Heroic in Common Life.

Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Lights and Shades of Irish Character.

Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Irish Law and Irish Lawyers.

Feb. 28, 1865—B. F. Taylor, of Chicago. Subject—English Words—Their Use, Abuse, and Beauty.

March 8, 1865—Rev. Dr. E. H Chapin. Subject—The Old and the New.

March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. Readings from Shakspeare.

March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. "An Evening with the Ancient and Modern Poets.

Mr. Murdoch has been re engaged this season at the solicitation of the many friends and admirers in our city of the great elocutionist and patriot.

Single admission to each entertainment, 50 cents. Course tickets, $2.

Can be procured at the law offices of the members of our association, or at the book, music and drug stores.

HALL PATTERSON,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD,
S. C. McCANDLESS,
J. M. GAZZAM,
T. P. HOUSTON,
de24-9teod Lecture Committee.

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JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je28:1y

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And the largest assortment of

ALL STYLES RUGS,

in the city, now open at the

CARPET STORE

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OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
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THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oc5-tf

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FOR WINTER EVENINGS, $2 EACH.

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ROBBINS'

HERMETICAL BARREL.

VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH TICKET OFFICE,
163 Broadway, cor. Dey st., (Oil Depot, Jersey City,
NEW YORK, November 26, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary*,
158 Broadway.

We have received at our Yard at Penhorn City, New Jersey, an invoice of Refined Petroleum from Titusville, Pa., one of the Barrels having the Brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Co." (Robbin's Patent.) A careful examination of this cask shows it to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage, and the wood as dry as before it was filled. The other barrels of the invoice were in fair order, but had leaked or evaporated about two gallons each. We cheerfully recommend the Hermetical Barrel to Refiners and Shippers of Petroleum.

TREMBLEY, PHELPS & CO.

NEW YORK, October 28th, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary*,
153 Broadway.

We received at our Depot, Jersey City, on the 18th of October last, an envoice of Petroleum from Titusville, Penn'a., of which were four barrels having the brand of the "HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY, ROBBINS' PATENT." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order. No evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels are as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and was transhipped three times, since they have been at our Depot. They have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain all the Oil that was originally put in them. The loss of Petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from five to twenty per cent. We have no doubt the ROBBINS HERMETICAL BARREL would save this entire loss, as well as all losses of Petroleum when on storage.

E. H. VALENTINE,
Superintendent.

We will be prepared in a short time to furnish to Refiners, Barrel Manufacturers and Dealers in Crude Oil, Samples of Barrels prepared by ROBBINS' process, which will demonstrate to all interested that this Barrel is all that is claimed for it, A HERMETICAL BARREL, that it will hold Crude Oil, Refined Oil, Naptha, Spirits of turpentine, &c., without leakage or evaporation for months, and without injury in the slightest degree. The process of preparing Barrels by ROBBINS' method is very simple and cheaper than most other processes in use, and *is effectual.* Applications for Licenses for using the above process through LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO. For further particulars see pamphlets, which can be had at our office.

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AND GINGER SNAPS.

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no15

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Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.,)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.

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Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. Co., Graff, Ben Jett & Co., M. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co. John Fleming, Esq., Pittsburgh. oc20-3m

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Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
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in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

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Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

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FOR SALE.

That desirable business stand, No. 60 Smithfield street, near the corner of Fourth street, on which is a substantial brick building. For terms, inquire of
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THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 73 Liberty street, between Hay and Marberry streets, containing thirteen rooms, with gas and bath room. Enquire of M. A. LORENZ,
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AN OIL REFINERY.

Inquire of ISAAC WHITTIER,
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FOR SALE.

That large three story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 99 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
de26-tf Attorney-at-Law, 135 Fourth street.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY

FOR SALE.

This well known property in Sewickley Valley, Edgeworth Station of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, is offered for sale. The house consists of a large stone building of the most substantial and well finished character, with frame wings, porches, &c., stables, ice-house and other out buildings. With small expenditure the premises can be converted into a first class private residence. The grounds comprise about twelve acres, with orchard and garden, fruit and ornamental trees of full growth, soil of the best quality for any purpose and easily worked.

Gentlemen of means who desire an elegant country residence, would do well to give their attention to this property. If not sold it will be rented for a term of years from next April. Apply to
ROBB & McCONNELL,
de21-1w No. 93 Diamond street.

FOR SALE.

The house and lot now occupied by Mrs. A. E. Oakford, No 162 Lacock street, Allegheny City. It is a substantial brick building, modern style front and back, three stories high, containing fifteen rooms, fitted with water and gas, and bounded on side and rear by paved alleys. This is a desirable property, as it is in first rate order, and located so centrally that it is easy of access from any business portion of the two cities.
MAFFETT & OLD,
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HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

Situated in the 8th Ward of the city. The lot fronts 20 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and extends back 120 feet to a 20 feet alley. The building is 2½ stories, press brick front, with an iron verandah, 8 rooms, hall, &c., situated opposite Saml. McClurken, Esq., is offered at the low price of $2,600. Apply to
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FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
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FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 2 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
S. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
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FIFTY THREE ACRES OF

COAL AND FARMING LAND.

I am authorized to sell a tract of 53 acres, about 2½ miles from the Monongahela at the six mile Ferry. It is easily accessible by the valley of Streets Run, and a good Railroad is now made to within a short distance. The whole of it is underlaid with a

A THICK VEIN OF COAL!

cropping out on Weier's Run, a tributary of Streets Run.

The surface is good soil, highly impregnated with limestone. Improvements,

A GOOD LOG AND FRAME HOUSE,

a frame barn, excellent spring house, and other

OUT BUILDINGS.

For terms and particulars, apply to

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Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.
JAMES BOWN,
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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

HOCKING CREEK AND VENANGO

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$80,000.

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SHARES..........$1,00 EACH.

JNO. GRAFF, President.

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THE PROPERTIES of the Company consist viz.:

1st. The HOPE WELL, down 800 feet in the immediate vicinity of large producing wells, the heart of the Venango oil region, three miles and a half below Franklin, a short distance below the celebrated Hoover & Plumer Well, which has been flowing fifty barrels per day for several years, and a short distance below a seventy barrel well, struck on Friday, Dec. 16th, at 900 feet. Engine, 750 feet tubing, rope, and everything necessary on the ground, in complete order to continue operations.

2d. A LEASE of the NIST FARM, situated in Decatur township, Washington county, Ohio, consisting of NINETY ACRES, two miles from the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and four miles from the Ohio River, between the Hocking Creek and Laurel River, and in the vicinity of producing wells. This property is principally bottom land, with excellent surface indications of oil, and immediately across the Ohio River from the best oil land of Virginia.

AN ENGINE HAS BEEN SELECTED

OF SUFFICIENT POWER T

Bore Two Holes at the Same Time.

Which will be shipped to the ground after the organization of the Company, and operations commenced immediately, under the supervision and direction of a careful and practical mechanic, whose experience cannot fail to be of great value in prosecuting the work.

This Company offers superior inducements, and cannot fail to attract the attention of capitalists.

The proportion of capital set apart for prosecuting the work and developing the Territory is thought to be ample, and cannot fail to produce the most successful results.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION open at the office of

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And at the Drug Store of

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HICKORY FARM

OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of New York, for the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical Purposes.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares of $5,00.

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Christopher Tyler, Christopher Tyler, New York.
Thomas A. Cummins, Thomas A. Cummins, New York.
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THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres of Oil Land, owned by the Company in Fee Simple, located in Venango County, Pa., on the westerly bank of the Allegheny river, and embracing both banks of Hickory Creek. An ample working capital,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Cash has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A liberal number of shares of the Capital Stock can now be had at par, on application to

HENRY HOLDSHIP, Esq.,

At the office of THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., 35 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where maps, etc., etc., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, Dr. C. G. HUSSEY, I. M. PENNOCK and JOHN FLEMING.
no30-1m

CHERRY RUN AND

BLOOD FARM OIL COMPANY.

Please take notice that the first meeting of the Corporation to be called the

Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Co.,

will held on THURSDAY, January 5th, 1865, at three o'clock, p. m., at the office of JOHN T. CHILDS, No 24, FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of organization, as required by the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 18th day July, A. D. 1863.

ALBERT HANCOCK,
de15-3w Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That the First Meeting of the Corporation to be called

"THE FRAKNLIN & SANDY COAL & OIL COMPANY"

will be held on THURSDAY, January 5th, 1865, at the Office of W. BAGALEY, No. 13 Wood street, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization and adoption of By Laws, Election of Officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the eighteenth day of July, A. D., 1863.

J. S. BLACK,
de16-3w Secretary.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING

OIL STOCKS—BY

STEEL & BAILEY,

WILKINS HALL,

Iron City,	Pitts. & Oil Creek Pertrena,
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run,	Horse Neck,
Allegheny River,	Cherry Run & Blood Farm,
Blood Farm & Ohio,	Fleming & Blood,
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh,	Allegheny & Pittsburgh,
Oil Basin,	Culbertson Run,
Fayette,	Dalzell,
Rynd Farm,	Ohio Valley,
West Virginia,	West Virginia,
El Dorado,	North America,
Banner,	Cherry Run and Pitt Hole.

de19

OIL COMPANIES.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,

for the election of officers will be held at the office, No. 6 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY January 12th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m.

de26-td E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL CO.,
No. 287 Penn street.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL CO.,

are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions before the 5th of January, 1865, or their stock will be forfeited.

WM. W. HERRON,
de21-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY

OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the

Duck Creek Valley Oil Company,

are requested to pay in their subscription at the office of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. L. BEYMER,
de26-tf Treasurer pro tem.

THE FULLER RESERVE

OIL COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$100,000.

SHARES..........$1 EACH.

The property of the Company consists of the following:

1st. FIVE ACRES, in Fee Simple, on the East bank of the Allegheny river, 1½ miles below Franklin, Venango county, Pa., near the Dale and Morrow 50 bbl. well—known as the "Fuller Reserve," on which is a well now pumping and yielding to the Company ten barrels oil per day.

2d. A LEASE, for fifteen years, of a well on the Fuller farm, adjoining the above tract, which will yield from ten to twenty barrels per day—the Company give half Royalty.

The Company have already sold a number of barrels of their oil for $15 per barrel at the well.

The present production is sufficiet to pay over three per cent. per month on the Capital Stock.

Two first class Engines, with Tubing, Tanks, &c. are the property of the Company, and all in good working order.

The Company will be immediately organized under the Mining Laws of Pennsylvania

Those who have not yet paid in the amount of their subscription are requested to do so immediately to

W. L. McCLINTOCK,
Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem.,
de13-tf 23 Fifth street.

MUSKINGUM OIL SPRING

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO ACRES in fee, on Oil Spring's Run, three miles from McConnelsville. Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock..........$500,000.

100,000 Shares, at $5,00 per share full paid.

Working Capital reserved for developement, 25,000 shares, the subscription price for which is $3,00 per share—not liable to further assessment.

PRESIDENT:
GEO. W. CASS, Esq.
President of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W.,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
R. T. LEECH, Jr.
DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. CASS,
J. B. GUTHRIE,
W. BAGALEY,
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, Jr.,
FRANK RAHM,
D. F. McKEE,
A. J. HAGAN,
R. T. LEECH, Jr.

The Company offers 10,000 shares of the above reserved stock in this market.

Books of Subscription are now open at the office of

S. S. BRYAN,
59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

Where Prospectus and Map of the Company's Property can be seen.

N. B.—The Company will issue a limited number of

LEASES,

in lots of two acres each, to run ten years. Royalty, one-third of the oil, and a bonus of five hundred dollars, if oil is obtained in paying quantities. de16-tf

OIL LEASES—

ON FAVORABLE TERMS,

Situated on

WHITELEY CREEK.

About One and a Half Miles from the Mouth.

Inquire of STEEL & BAILEY,
de13 WILKINS HALL.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.

Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—

That the first meeting of the Corporation, to be called the

McCREA PETROLEUM COMPANY,

will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 4th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of I. M. PENNOCK, No. 27 Wood street, in the city of Pittsburgh for the purpose of organization and adoption of By-Laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorised and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863.

A. B. MILLS,
de24-1w Secretary pro. tem.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the

Cherry Run and Pit Hole Petroleum Co.,

are hereby notified to pay the last instalment of fifty cents per share. J. T. STOCKDALE,
de24-5t Secretary and Treasurer.

J. C. TILTON,

31 Fifth street,

DEALER IN

DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS.

312 acres now for sale. e8

RAILROAD

Car Wheels and Axles.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.
no15-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice,

EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	[illegible] p. m.		
Mail	[illegible] a. m.		6 2[illegible] a. m.

For New Castle and Erie..........6:50 a. m

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:50 p. m, 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 2:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For N. Brighton	For N. Castle.	For Steubenvile.
9:00 a. m.	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
12:00 m.		
4:30 p. m.		
5:30 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:39 a. m. 8:3[illegible] a m. 2:10 p. m. 4:15 p. m, C. & P. R. R..........10:0[illegible] a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny city.
oc29 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburgh Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington. At Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York; at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 9:10 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabetown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily except Sunday, at 11:4[illegible] a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	[illegible] p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fast Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	1:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:20 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	9:00 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:20 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:[illegible] p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will not hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,

At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no7.

SHORT LINE TO NEW YORK.

17 HOURS BETWEEN

Pittsburgh and New York via Allentown.

THREE TRAINS DAILY.

Leave Pittsburgh 4:35 p. m. arrive N. York 10:00 a. m.
" " 9:40 p. m. " " 2:45 p. m.
" " 3:00 a. m. " " 10:10 p. m.

The 4:35 and 9:40 p. m. trains run through via Harrisburg and Allentown, without change of cars. The 3:00 a. m. train change cars at Harrisburg only.

H. P. BALDWIN,
de16-1m General Ticket Agent, New York.

1864 1864 1864

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business October 17, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Eastward.

Mail Train	11:45 p. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:50 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:30 p. m.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train	12:35 a. m
Elmira Express Train	2:30 a. m
Williamsport Accommodation	1:45 p. m.

Passenger Cars run through on Mail trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents:

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.

J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. A. HUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no26-tf

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn.	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	8:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS,

offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Brown's Bronchial Troches. Cary's Cough Cure. Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu. Sozodont. Seller's Cough Syrup. Carbonate Ammonia. Extract Calaoria Licorice. Extract Logwood. de6

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE,

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing,

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold in Pittsburgh by

JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, PRES. | J. HANNA, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11¼ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 27, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20s	107 75	109
Allegheny Insurance	26 00	......
Citizens Bank	84 00	......
Allegheny Bank	68 25	......
Warren and Venango	......	110 00
Phillips	......	6 12½
Germania	......	5 05
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	......	1 02
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	......	1 10
Cherry Run Central	......	1 79
Ross	......	1 30
Banner	......	95
McAboy	......	1 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

The market to-day was steady, but owing to the shaky condition of gold, not over strong. Curtin, 15¼@15¾; Dalzell sold largely at 9½; Olmstead, 3¾@3¼; Noble and Delamater, 9¾@10; St. Nicholas, 4¼@4½. Gold opened at $2 11 and closed at $2 17.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

Business in the various departments of trade will be dull during the present and following week. It is a season of general reckoning up of accounts, striking balances to ascertain the gains or losses during the last six months—figuring to see how much is owed, and getting prepared for a fresh start. It is the custom semi-annually for store-keepers and merchants to send in their bills to their non-cash-paying customers, and the principal one of these periods is now approaching for this presentation. Every person on receiving a bill should promptly attend to its payment. The calculations of persons doing business are all based upon payment at these periods of the money owed them, and unless they receive it promptly, they are often unable to comply with their own engagements, and cannot pay for the materials they use or the articles they procure also on credit. No honest, conscientious person will ever put off the payment of a bill till the second call. By doing so, he wrongs the person who served him, out of both time and interest, giving him as much trouble and expense to collect his money as he had to earn it.

This practice of semi-annual settlement of bills has become so fixed that it is a difficult matter to change it, however inconvenient it may be, and whatever losses it occasions. In nearly all these cases it would be a great deal better to adopt the cash principle, and pay when the article is delivered or the service performed. With his grocer or his dry goods dealer the customer has it always in his power to do a cash business if he desires. But with mechanics and workmen it is almost impossible to get them to send their bills at the completion of the job. As they are generally men of limited capital, they are deprived of the use of it longer than need be by this delay, and not unfrequently lose by the removal and inability of finding the persons who employed them. We believe that if our mechanics were to send in their bills immediately on the conclusion of their work, that they would in a majority of cases be paid on presentation. This would be the best security to them, would give them ready command of their capital and enable them to make the best use of it, and would relieve their employers from the trouble of keeping an account with them. The cash principle would save the honest customer a considerable sum in the course of a year. He has not only to pay his own debts but the debts of those who never design to pay a living profit, and the losses from bad debts of the credit system therefore impose increased prices upon the honest paying customers. By paying as you go each person would get the full value of money.

—At McIlvaine's auction-rooms, last evening, the following stocks were sold:

10 shares Citizen's Bank	$87 6[illegible]
8 shares Allegheny Bank	70 5[illegible]
10 shares Exchange Bank	71 50
25 shares Allegheny Gas Co.	37 [illegible]
400 shares Cherry Run and Blood Farm	95
300 shares Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	8[illegible]
100 shares Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 [illegible]

—The Ritchie Oil Company announces its first dividend to-day, being 5 per cent. on the capital stock.

—The specie deposit branch of the Bank of New York, to which we referred on a former occasion, has been established, and the subscribers are now drawing checks for their deliveries instead of sending the coin to the buyers. Thus they avoid the risk of losses by theft of the specie, *in transitu*, or the fraudulent substitution of copper, lead, or other substances for gold in the bags. They also save the trouble and delay of counting and the inconvenience of late deliveries. Facilities are also afforded for the payment of differences in the place of delivery, which do not exist under the old method; and the sudden and sharp demand which is occasionally felt on the market for cash gold is likely to be thereby diminished, so tending to keep it less unsettled. The opening of specie accounts in several other banks, not only in that city, but in other commercial centers, would be advantageous, and predispose the financial and mercantile community to make transactions for gold in legimate as well as speculative business; and thus the way would be gradually paved for the resumption of specie payments. Hoarders who have their gold hidden away in wallets, safes, and traditional old stockings, and capitalists who have large amounts on special deposit in bank vaults, would be tempted by moderate charges to open specie accounts current.

—The pressure upon the Comptroller of the Currency of State institutions seeking conversions into national banks increases daily, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the department delay is unavoidable. The number of new banks authorized is now comparatively small, and their increase is not encouraged, especially in localities which are already, in the opinion of the Comptroller sufficiently provided with banking capital for business purposes. It is considered preferable to induce the present existing State banks to come under the propisions of the national law, in order to avoid, as much as possibto, increasing the volume of currency.

Lake Superior Iron Trade.

The increase of the iron business in the Lake Superior region furnishes a gratifying exhibit of the prosperity of that section of the country. The shipments of iron ore from Marquette for ten years past compare as follows:

1855	1,447	1860	116,998
1856	8,567	1861	45,4[illegible]
1857	26,184	1862	115,721
1858	31,035	1863	203,787
1859	65,674	1864	243,1[illegible]

There is at present about $4,000,000 of capital invested in Marquette county, and besides the amount of iron shipped as above, 25,000 tons were shipped to the furnaces, making the whole product of the county for 1864 about 275,000 tons.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—North American Company, 50 bbls tar, 25 bbls refined oil; G S Long & Company, 50 bbls refined oil; Lyday & Co, 45 bbls refined oil; N King, 22 bbls apples; G Richey, 20 bush potatoes; C Lee, 43 pkgs mdse; Mr Aber, 10 bush apples; W P Bees, 60 bbls salt; P Newswonder, 20 bush potatoes.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Culp & Shepherd, 109 barrels flour; Gregg & C, 100 do do; Simpson & Knox, 100 do do; Nimick & Co, 2 cars metal; F Sellers & Co, 67 pkgs merchandise; Shoemaker & Lang, 212 bushels of oats; Owens & Kennedy, 137 barrels apples; J C Jenkins, 23 bxs cheese; Flaccus, Fall & Co, 11 rolls leather, 1 package mdse; J Rhodes, 12 sacks barley; H W Calderbrook, 1 car corn; Sigmyer & Voskamp, 100 barrels flour.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Lambert & S, 47 bbls highwines; Colonel Cross, 1,120 sacks oats; J Kennedy, 457 bbls; L H Voight, 7 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

PER STEAMER J. R. GILMORE.—Geo B Jones, 1 lot lime, 1 box and barrel; W McKowan, 12 bags seed; Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co, 24 boxes glassware; A Schaub, 4 hhds tobacco, 1 box tobacco; John Grier, 4 hhds tobacco; Clarke & Co, 5 bbls castor oil, 2 hhds tobacco, 15 hhds tobacco, 7 hhds tobacco, 2 hhds tobacco; 150 bbls flour, 18 bags feathers; H Bridenthall, 1,900 bbls flour; R T Kennedy, 115 sacks wheat; Lambert, Shipton & Co, 200 bbls flour. Discharged, 100 tons at Parkersburg; 10 tons at Wheeling.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

10 hhds Mason county, Ky., viz: 2 at $9 50 to 9 75, 1 at 10, 2 at 12 to 12 75, 1 at 13 75, 1 at 18 75, 1 at 19 25 2 at 22 50. 2 hhds of Boone county, Ky., viz: 2 at $12, 2 hhds of Virginia: 1 at $18, 1 at 19 25.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

Business was not active; this, however, is a usual occurrence during the holidays. The weather was mild, resembling May far more than December. As regards the leading articles we have no change to notice. Large operators are busy in settling up the business of the old year, so that but little attention is paid to outside transactions. Our rivers are in fine navigable condition, there being plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. On the landing business was dull. Boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. There were no departures outside the regular packets. The Iron City, for Cincinnati, did not get off, but will cut loose to-day. Passengers can get ready. The No. 1 steamer Starlight is loading for Cincinnati, and will have dispatch. The substantial steamer Armenia is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. The Julia departed for Zanesville with a fine trip. The Bayard, a real clipper, is being fitted up for a Parkersburg packet. She will be ready for business next week. The following steamers are at the landing waiting to see what might turn up: Argonaut No. 2, Pilgrim, Columbia, Anna, Kenton, Champion, Glide and Lizzie Martin. The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva. The J. R. Gilmore arrived from Louisville with a heavy cargo. The Ontario was due last evening but had not arrived when we left the landing. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

HAY—The market continues firm. The demand keeping pace with the receipts. The receipts were the largest we have noticed for some days, but at the close the market did not appear so firm. Sales of 23 loads at scales at $41@49 per ton. Baled was steady but prices were unchanged. The receipts of baled is increasing.

FLOUR—The market was very firm but not very active. The demand was purely local. The receipts by the river are increasing but not in sufficient quantities to effect prices. The demand was principally for the better grades, while the lower qualities were neglected. The sales that came under our notice were: Extra Family—sales of 100 bbls at $10 90@11; 50 do at $11 15; 100 do at $11@11 10 per bbl; Extra—sales of 80 bbls at $10 50.

HOGS—Most of the packing being over for the season the sales were not large. Prices have ruled about the same. Among the sales to one of our packers were 150 head, average weight 245 lbs, at $12 75; 50 head do, deliverable this week, average weight 295 lbs, at $12 50 per cwt. Sales of 6 head of dressed Hogs at 16c.

LARD—The market was steady but not very active. Small sales were made at 24½c.

GRAIN—The market presented no new feature. The receipts were light and so were the sales. Wheat was quiet at Red, $2 10; White, $2 15@2 20. Oats was in good demand. Among the sales were 800 bushels from store at 87@88c. Corn—we note a sale of 450 bushels of new at $1 30. Barley—prices declined. We note sales of 1,500 bushels of Spring at $1 70; Fall, $1 80 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is drawing to a close; the stock on hand is not large; sales 3,000 lbs at $5 75 ℔ cwt, and 1,000 lbs do at $6.

BUTTER—Was firm; the demand being fully up with the supply; we note small sales at 45@50c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Were unchanged; sales 3 bbls at 40@42c ℔ doz.

APPLES—The demand has fallen off; we note small sales from store at $3 25@3 50 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—We have no change to notice; sales 24 boxes Western Reserve 22@23c; 10 do Hamburg at 23½c.

BACON—The market was quiet; the offerings so far have been small; the nominal rates were: Shoulders, 22c; sides, 23c; sugar cured hams, 25c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The oil trade has pretty much quit, at least for the present. The stock on hand of both Crude and Refined being very limited, together with the holidays, and the unnavigable state of the river to Oil City, makes a combination of difficulties that would be hard to surmount, hence we have only a dull market to report.

We notice a fair amount of activity on the Allegheny wharf. The boats at the landing were making ready for an up trip, should the weather continue mild. A despatch from Oil City states that the river was rising at that point, and was clear of ice. The Petrolia was running to Franklin. There was a report going the rounds that the ice was gorged between this city and Franklin. The Urilda and other boats were receiving yesterday. The towboat Albion started up yesterday to tow down the bulk boats that were at Hillville. They belong to James Mawhinny & Co., and will be at the landing to-day. These were the only lots that were on the way down that failed to reach this port. As regards prices, the market was unsettled. Dealers do not seem to be anxious to operate, hence we have but few sales to note.

CRUDE OIL—The market was quiet, there being no stocks to operate on. Sales of 100 bbls at 45c, packages included. This was the only transaction reported.

REFINED OIL—The stock on hand is very light, hence the decline in the gold market has had no material effect. We note a sale of 10 bbls Free at 88c. This would make bonded 60c.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 67 barrels refined, for New York.

Standard Company, 144 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bros & Co, 142 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 172 barrels benzine, for New York.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

Our Hog market has been irregular and unsettled all the week, and prices tending downward, owing to the decline in gold, unfavorable weather part of the week, and extreme closeness of the money market, and at the close prices were fully 50c ℔ 100 lbs lower than at this time last week. We quote the market dull at 14@14¼c for 190 to 200 lbs averages; 14½@14¾c for 220 to 230 lbs averages, and 15c for very heavy. Received during the week 64,000 head. The weather is very cold to-day, and many hogs frozen.

Mess pork has been dull and unsettled, though the closing prices do not show much decline since our last circular. We quote $40 to $40 50 for city, and $39@39 50 for choice country, closing dull. Prime mess is dull and lower, closing heavy at $36 50@37 for best brands; Rumps nominal at $30@31; shipped during the week 1,847 barrels, of all kinds. Prime Lard is somewhat dull, though liberal sales of choice city have been made at 22½c, and at the close none could be got for less, though the demand is but moderate. Head Lard 2[illegible]½c. Gut Lard 21@21½c. Keg Lard 24½@25c. Greases firm and scarce, with sales of 14½@15½c for Brown, 16½@18c for Yellow, and 18 to 19½c for White. The exports of Lard during the past seven days, comprise 3,129 tierces. Prime Tallow 17@18c in hhds. Old clear ribbed smoked Sides sold at 20c, packed. Old sugar-cured Hams 21@22c. New sugar-cured Hams uncanvassed, are very scarce, and sell readily at 23½c, packed.

There have been sales of new bulk Meat during the week, and prices have ruled firm at 16c, packed, for Shoulders, and 18@18½, packed, for Sides. Clear bulk Sides are held at 19¾@20c, but we hear of no sales. Shipped during the week 410 hhds. Green Meats have ruled steady and firm, at 13¾c for Shoulders, 16¼@16½c for Hams, and 16½@16½c for Sides. Extra Lard Oil firm at $2, with a very small stock, and but little being manufactured. Star Candles unchanged, and dull at 31@36c, for 14 oz, to full weight, no charges for boxes.

Hog Crop of the West.

The following table shows the hogs packed in the Western States, the tenths decrease of fattening hogs this year below that of last year, as we learn by our exchanges, and the decrease which that will occasion in the number packed during the present pork season;

States.	No. packed in 1863-64.	Tenths decrease.	Estimated No. for 1864-65.
Ohio	648,836	2½	470,4[illegible]
Iowa	313,331	1¼	258,499
Indiana	394,217	3	275,75[illegible]
Illinois	1,273,390	3	891,373
Kentucky	126,019	3 8-11	79,[illegible]
Wisconsin	164,576	3⅜	105,331
Missouri	370,785	3	259,516
	3,291,105		2,340,469
	2,340,469		
Decrease	950,936		

Boston Wool Market.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 450,000 lbs, mostly in small lots for immediate consumption—though a few large lots have been taken by delaine manufacturers—at about the previous range of 95c@$1,10 for fleece and 90c@$1,12 for the different grades of pulled. Included are several large lots New York fleece at 95c@$1, mostly at the latter rate; considerable quantities of Michigan and Ohio fleece at $1,05@1,10; and small parcels of very choice selected Pennsylvania and West Virginia do. as high as $1 12@1,15, which must be considered, however, as very exceptionable rates. Canada wools have been selling in small lots at $1@1,20, the outside figure for choice combing grade. In foreign there has been very little doing. We hear of a few lots of Mestiza sold at 45½@48c; and Cape is held at 60@65c.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The leather market is very firm with a good consumptive demand, and sales of nearly all descriptions are fully up to current receipts. Hemlock sole is decidedly firmer at an advance of 1c for the heaviest grades; medium weights are also wanted for Spring work and selling at very full prices. Rough upper for grain finish is very active and stocks are being reduced; but wax tannages are dull. Calfskins, both rough and finished, are selling quite freely at full previous rates. Hemlock sole is selling at a range of 37@42c, the outside figure for heavy and medium. Oak sole at 53@58c for sides, and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 33@35c. Rough upper is selling at 37@41c for Hemlock, and 43@47c for Oak. Rough Calfskins are in better demand at $1@1 25, for light and heavy; curried do, $1 40@1 50.—*Bulletin.*

New York Carpet Market.

December 24.

Trade in this department remains inactive and prices are somewhat irregular. The Hartford Co. have reduced the prices of Rensselaer 25c per yard, and 5 frame goods now sell at $3 25; 4 frame at $3 15, and 3 frame at $3 05, while they have advanced the prices of Imperial and extra; 3 ply ingrain to $2 40 and $2 [illegible] per yard being an advance of 10c. The superfine ingrain have been advanced from $1 87½@2 and the medium super from $1 75@1 87½; Sanford's superfine ingrain is selling at $1 65; tapestry, do at $1 90, and extra 3 ply at $2 23 per yard.—*Economist.*

New Bedford Oil Market.

The oil market for the past week has been very quiet, with only one sale of 330 bbls. South Sea whale at $1 47½ ℔ gallon. Holders continue firm.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Importation of Dry Goods.

The movement for the week under review, as compared with the corresponding period last year, shows the following results:

	1863.	1864.
Imports	$1,512,45[illegible]	$445 680
Entered for consumption	1,989 583	317,011
" for warehouse	423,012	118,769
Withdrawn from warehouse	249,603	264,563
Total thrown upon the market	1,239,136	581,577

From the above it will be perceived the imports are one-third less than those last year, and that the bulk of these have gone directly into consumption, while the withdrawals from warehouse are much in excess of the entries, although the quantity thrown upon the market is less than one-half as compared with the same week last year.—*Economist.*

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
J. R. Gilmore	Jolly	Louisville.
Ontario	Harton	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
G. McC. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.

St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.

The ice gave way yesterday. The harbor is now clear. Navigation will be resumed to all parts. The steamer Silver Cloud No. 2, and Wananita are safe in and will load for Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.

Navigation is again resumed. The ice gave way yesterday. The Kate Putnam received no damage. She is principally loaded, and will leave for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet six inches of water in the channel, and rising. The weather was unusually pleasant for the season. Navigation has been resumed to all points. Business on the landing was not very active.

WE are indebted to Mr. John Spencer for attendance to this office.

BY special dispatch from St. Louis, we learn that the ice moved off from that port on Monday. Capt. Anawalt left for the purpose of bringing the Kate Putnam home.

HO FOR ST. LOUIS.—The first-class passenger packet Armenia, A. C. McCallum, commander, will leave for Cairo and St. Louis on this day. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. G. N. Armstrong, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations and careful officers. Our old friend Mr. Lynch, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine passenger steamer Iron City, Captain J. Noss, leaves this day, positively, for Cincinnati and Louisville. Since her last trip she has been fitted up in a superior manner. Her cabin has been extended the entire length; new furniture has been added, besides other improvements. She is now one of the handsomest boats of her class afloat. Captain Noss is an experienced officer, and will be ably assisted by Mr. J. L. McCreery, who presides in the office.

Cincinnati.—The *Commercial* says: The Guidon and Rob Roy came in from Pittsburgh with air passenger and freight trips. The Guidon returns to Pittsburgh.

The tow boat Rover, from Nashville, passed up yesterday for Pittsburgh. Captain Sam Dean is said able to "hold his oats," notwithstanding his recent oil speculations.

The Leonidas left for Pittsburgh with a full cargo and fair trip of people. Pilots—Leander Patterson and E. H. Williamson.

The W. F. Curtis also departed for Pittsburgh with a fair trip.

Capt. R. C. Gray came up from Louisville on the mail boat, and left for St. Louis on last night's train, to look after his interests in the Quincy Lard Oil Works.

Captain Porter, late of the Kate B. Porter, was to have left for Pittsburgh on the last night train.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Willie Gamage, Lawrence, Caroline, J H Groesbeck, Linnie Drown, Leonidas, Onward, Navigator, Westmoreland, Argyle, Mist, Naugatuck, Robert Moore, W F Curtis, Bostona No 2, Kate B Porter, Missouri, Emerald, Alice Dean, Wild Wagoner, T J Pickett, Rocket.

The Mist, belonging to Messrs. John Williamson and S. G. Isham, of this city, and Captain Donaldson of Pittsburgh, sold to the Navy Department for $35,500, to be delivered at Mound City.

The Onward will take the freight (100,000 tons) of the Willie Gamage.

The Missouri will take 100 tons brought by the former boat from Pittsburgh.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The following boats were at the city wharf last evening at dark: John S. Hall, Cordelia Ann, D. H. Hunk, Phantom, Norman, Leni Leoti, Clara Poe, Huntsman and Transfer.

Nashville and Cumberland River freights are accumulating, and engagements were made yesterday for private freights at $1 per one hundred pounds, or $1 25 for light, and $3 for heavy barrels, such as whisky.

NOTICE.—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of
CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.
We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
No. 122 Third Street.
oc6-tf

RIVER PACKETS,

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side wheel passenger steamer
BAYARD,
J. G. SAINT, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.
Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling at 8 p. m, same days.
Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 a. m.
Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.
Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m, same days.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent,
de3 No. 88 Water street Pittsburgh.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling. Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer,
G. MCC. PORTER,
T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. F. BEELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m. and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
8 JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY 3 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTONA No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati. JOHN FLACK, Agent.
For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville,

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer STARLIGHT, G. N. ARMSTRONG, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or to
26 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, Dec. 28, at 4 p. m. The new passenger steamer IRON CITY, JOHN NOSS Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
de20 J. D. COLLINGWOOD.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS DAY, Dec. 28th at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. M'CALLUM, Commander.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
19 J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents.

BOOTS AND SHOES

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
163 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

JOHN SEIFERTH. CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
37 & 39 Market street, corner of Second,
Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

WANTED—

TO RENT,

WAREHOUSE, on Water street, or on Wood, Smithfield, or Market streets, near the river.
Address PASTORIUS SCHULZ & CO.,
ne28-3taw2m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—

TO RENT OR BUY.

A house containing from seven to ten rooms, in or out of the city.
Address, with term and locality, L.,
no8-tf Lock Box No. 39.

WANTED—

A STEAM PUMP.

Apply immediately to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
de26 3t corner Market and Water streets.

MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE Freedman's Aid Association,

The public are invited to attend a meeting of the Freedman's Aid Association, to be held at the Second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Howard's,) Penn st., at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th instant.

The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH and J. M. McKIM, of Philadelphia, and other friends of the cause in Pittsburgh, are expected to address the meeting and give such an outline of the great enterprise of educating and preparing four millions of bondmen for the duties, as well as the blessings of liberty, and to present such a picture of the condition in which they have been placed by the rebellion as will render the meeting a very interesting occasion.
E. H. IRISH,
de26 3t Secretary of the Ex. Com.

GREASE.

500 Tierces Mill Grease.

In store and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.
de21-6t

NEW MESS PORK.

NEW LARD, in tierces barrels, firkins and pails, put up expressly for family use.
HEAD LARD AND GREASE, on hand and for sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG, Packers,
de7-tf No. 12 Fourth street.

EDGWORTH SEMINARY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

A new Session will commence on MONDAY, January 2d. Address the Principal,
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
de13-3w Sewickleyville, Pa.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de29-6m

PRICE OF FUEL REDUCED.

Reduce your fuel expenses, and have comfortable rooms. By using Dodge's invaluable and unapproachable improvement in open fire places the advantages are, a saving of nearly fifty per cent. in fuel, an increase of more than fifty per cent. in heat, and a more equal temperature all through the room.

If the above advantages are not realized, the fault lies with those who use it. Leave orders at corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley, or through Postoffice Box 1476. [de22-2w] GEORGE ALLEN.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

12 doz. Prime Oak-tanned Finished Kips.		
15	" " " "	Upper Leather.
15	" " " "	Calfskins.
200	" " " "	Harness Leather.

All of the very best quality. For sale by
C. KIEFER,
de5 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

OTTOMAN COVERS,

In Tufted and Bead Work, SLIPPERS, same style.
Also, some very elegant

HEARTH RUGS, IN GERMAN WORK.

Square Silk Velvet Buttons, in all colors, besides every variety of other buttons.
Dress Trimmings, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Balmoral Skirts, Steel and Onyx Sets, and Sleeve Buttons, of every style and variety, etc., etc., will be found at

ALICE MOWRY'S Trimming Store,
de19-12t No. 32 Fourth Street.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

The straightened circumstances of ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM compel the Managers to ask donations from the charitable public. No charity calls louder for aid than the case of these Destitute and Homeless Orphans. Having between 200 and 300 Orphan Children at present in the Asylum, and daily increasing, and being supported entirely by voluntary contributions the funds are necessarily limited. Any donations of cash, groceries or provisions left at the following places will be properly applied and duly acknowledged:
GEORGE QUIGLEY,
Grant street, Pittsburgh.
CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
109 Water street, Pittsburgh.
W. & J. McGINN,
Federal street, Allegheny.
FEMALE ASYLUM,
Webster street, Pittsburgh.
MALE ASYLUM,
Birmingham. de22-2w

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, December 20th, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

These who may be disposed to furnish hickory and oak wood, coal or straw, for the use of the troops at the United States Arsenal, are invited to leave Sealed Proposals at the Quartermaster's office, on or before the 30th day of December, 1864. Proposals may embrace any one or all of the above articles for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January next. The price of oak and hickory wood to be separate by the cord, to be delivered and corded at the places of delivery by the contractor. No large knotty wood will be received. Coal by the bushel and Straw by the hundred pounds, should be distinctly stated.

Security will be required for the performance of contracts, and the names of securities should be mentioned in the proposals.
C. C. CHAFFEE,
de22-8t Lt. Ord. U. S. A. and A. A. Qr. M.

GAS STOVES.

We would call the attention of the public to our

GAS HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

which we can recommend as the best article of the kind now in the market, having sold a large number of them to our best families, all giving entire satisfaction in every respect.

We have also constantly on hand FANCY WARE, such as Coal Vases, Toilet Ware, Tea Sets, Fire Irons, &c., and a large assortment of plain Tinware, which we will sell wholesale or retail at the most reasonable prices.

DEMMLER & SCHULZE,
de20-1m 126 Smithfield street.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
oc28 JOHN D. EGAN.

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEARS GIFTS.

The largest assortment of
TOYS, TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
AND VARIETIES.
Wholesale and Retail at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
de19-eod 164 Smithfield street.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 23d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received at this Office until 12 M., the 31st day of December, 1864, for furnishing

Drays, Carts or Wagons.

as may be required, for the purpose of transporting Government freight to any part of the incorporated portion of this city. Also, to and from the Arsenal.

The bids will state how much per pound, and none need propose who cannot furnish proof of their loyalty to the Government.

Two securities will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names must be stated in the Proposals.
O. CROSS,
de24-6t Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES.

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.

Petroleum lands, interests in producing wells, and oil leases in popular localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river and their tributaries, at reasonable price at this office. se28-eod3m

$5,000.

FIFTH WARD BOUNTY BONDS,

At one, two and three years, having four months accrued interest. For sale by
STEEL & BAILEY,
de16 Wilkins Hall.

TOBACCO.

Spun Roll, Cavendish, ½ Pounds, Black Berry,	Navy lbs. and ½ lbs., Fives Lump, Black Fat, Flounders, etc., etc.

For sale at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S
Tobacco Factory, No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. de24

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER

se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company),
PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR

NINE DIRECTORS

Of this Bank will be held on the second TUESDAY, 10th of January next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de19-td

ALLEGHENY BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D 1864, that the stockholders of the Allegheny Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, have this day voted to become such an association, under the name and title of "The Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh," and that its directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
de26-30t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D 1864, that the stockholders of the Iron City Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, have this day voted to become such an association, under the name and title of "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
de26-1m JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK AND ON THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the Capital stock for the quarter ending December 31st inst., to the shareholders who stand registered on that day, payable, (free of Government tax) on and after the 1 th day of January, 1865, at the office of the Company in this city, and at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices. The Board have also ordered the anticipation of the payment of the half yearly dividend of three and a half per cent. on the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1st, 1865, making it payable on and after the 17th day of January, 1865, to the bondholders registered on the 31st day of December inst., at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York. The Transfer Books of stock and third mortgage bonds will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of January thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES,
de17-1st Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 10th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear, that the "Citizens National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Citizens National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of December, 1864.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
de14-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 8th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear, that the "Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of December, 1864.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
de13-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
December 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

for twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, the 9th day of January, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de21-3w D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

H. L. BOLLMAN, President. JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.
MERCHANTS AND MANUF. NATIONAL BANK,
LATE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK

to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de13-td JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate therefor by the laws of the United States.
no23-1m JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

MONONGAHELA SAVING BANK,
Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at their Banking House, No. 69 Grant street, on MONDAY, January 2d, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
A. S. NICHOLSON
de15-td Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,"
December 19, 1864.

AN ELECTION for

TWELVE DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de20-3w WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA SAVING BANK,
Pittsburgh December 14th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

for President and six Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at their Banking House, No. 69 Grant street, on MONDAY, January 23, 1865, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, p. m.
de15-td A. S. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBUGH.

An election for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on

TUESDAY, January 10th, 1865,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
de10 1m JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The Directors of the North Western Mining Company of Detroit have levied an Assessment of TWO DOLLARS per Share on the Capital Stock, as the same may stand at the close of business on Saturday the 31st day of December, payable to the Treasurer on Monday, January the 4th, 1865, with interest added after that date. Eastern Stockholders may pay at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., Transfer Agent, Milk street, Boston.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1864. de2-1m

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
de19 No. 21 Smithfield street.

NOTICE.

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st inst.
no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle, on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
no28-tf. W. M. & H. CLANEY.

COAL, COKE AND LIME, FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.

MAFFETT & OLD,

Manufacturers of LIGHT ARTESIAN OIL WELL TUBE, with brass Joints, unsurpassed for lightness and durability. Always on hand Gas Pipe, punched out and ready for use in Oil Wells, Pump Chambers, made of seamless brass or copper tube, fitted with superior valves. Also, Sand Pumps, Stuffing Boxes, Tongs, Clamps, Tools, and Fittings generally. Sole Agents for Thomas' celebrated patent oil pump valve. Orders respectfully solicited. Post Office Box 112. No 127 First street, between Wood and Market Sts.,
de22-1y Pittsburgh.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
no14 Liberty Street.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Bradbury.
Schomacker & Co

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

PIANOS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
and MELODEONS,

A choice lot just received at less than factory prices, from $275 to $1,000. Organs from $125 to $450. The BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia,

PIANOS,

are acknowledged by the best musical talent of the country to be superior to all others in power, sweetness of tone and beauty of workmanship.
CALL, SEE, HEAR, AND BE CONVINCED.
WAMELINK & BARR,
de23-tf] 12 St. Clair street, near Suspension bridge.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Decker's Pianos.
BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.
se7

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

JOHN PORTER,

91 Market street,

Invites the attention of buyers to his large and choice stock at

REDUCED PRICES.

ELEGANT PLAID LONG SHAWLS.
CLOTH CLOAKS.
FANCY SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
PLAIN AND PLAID-POPLINS.
FRENCH MERINOS.
DRESS GOODS.
LACE GOODS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN-CAMBRIC HDKFS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
CALICOS AND GINGHAMS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

JOHN PORTER,
de22-5t 91 Market street, near Fifth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

BROCHA SHAWLS,
BROCHA SCARFS,
BLACK LACE VEILS,
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREAD LACE COLLARS AND SETS.
A large assortment of goods suitable for presents.
de23

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

If you wish to make

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Call at

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Corner of Wood and Third streets,

and examine his
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PORT-FOLIOS,
WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PORTMONIES,
GOLD PENS, PENCILS, etc., etc.
de13

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

Beginning on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th,

and continuing through the

HOLIDAYS.

47 pieces DRESS GOODS, at 31 cents—former price 44 cents.

21 pieces SCOTCH PLAIDS, at 50 cents—former price 75 cents.

1 case COBURG CLOTHS, at 62½ cents—former price $1,75 per yard.

FRENCH MERINOS, $1,37—former prices $2,25.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, at 75 cents—reduced from $1,25.

BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $10,00 and $12,00.

HEAVY WOOLEN SHAWLS, from $4,00 to $12,00.

WOOLEN BLANKETS at $12,00.

BALMORAL SKIRTS at $3,50.

BEST KID GLOVES, $1,75.

Great Bargains will be given to those who call at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

No. 92 Market street.

de23-6t

NEW HOODS,

SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
COMFORTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Just received at
T. T. MYLER & CO.'S
WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,
63 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no30

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
S. B. BARNES,
de20-1y Agent.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Star Bakery and Confectionary.

P. SCHILDECKER

would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared, at his Store,

No. 22 Diamond alley,

with a large stock of

Confectionary suitable for the Holidays.

Also, fresh every day a fine large assortment of

FANCY CAKES.

N. B. New foreign Fruits, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Almonds, Walnuts and Cream Nuts.
P. S My stock of goods will bear comparison with any other in the city. de14 2w

RUSTIC WORK.

A great variety of

STANDS AND BASKETS,

filled with plants, very suitable for Holiday presents.
For sale by
J. KNOX,
de23 7t 29 Fifth street.

GRAPES.

A good supply of Grapes of the best quality of the following varieties: Concord, Diana, Herbemont, Elsingboro, Catawba, &c., on hand and for sale by
J. KNOX,
de23 7t No. 29 Fifth street.

FLOWERS FOR THE

PARLOR AND GARDEN,

By Edward Spraguerand.
A beautiful Holiday Gift. For sale at
J. KNOX'S,
de23-7t 29 Fifth street.

BIRDS.

We have had selected for us by importers, for the holidays, birds of the finest song and most beautiful plumage, including Canaries, Gold Finches, Mountain Finches, Linnets, Australian Paroquets and Rosella Parrots.
J. KNOX,
de23-7t 29 Fifth street.

BIRD CAGES.

A large assortment of

BIRD CAGES,

of the newest styles and great variety, just received and for sale by
J. KNOX,

AQUARIA.

We have received for the Holidays a large assortment of AQUARIA, of great variety of patterns, many of them of exquisite beauty.
J. KNOX.
de23-7t 29 Fifth street.

GOLD FISH.

Just received from the east a large supply of beautiful and healthy GOLD FISH.
Also, WATER PLANTS of various varieties.
J. KNOX,
de23-7t 29 Fifth street.

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of
MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS
Of the best quality, in every sizes.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:
WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov23

FUR CAPS.

A large assortment of

FUR CAPS,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.

For Sale Cheap.

R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

Samburg Grape of Portugal, the Great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 1y-3taw.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street. PITTSBURGH sel3-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street.
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold.

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM

IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and masticators, four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers.
nov5-1y C. COLEMAN.

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no5 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [jal] MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 52
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 56
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.
W. B. COPELAND, }
WM. H. SMITH, } Auditing Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }
November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no3-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. sel7-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $800,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADEPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
6m-3taw

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
sel Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION $1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS

se5:1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,800,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,050,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
jy18-1y GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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